THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION EDUCATION CO-OPERATION

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

APRIL 21, 1915

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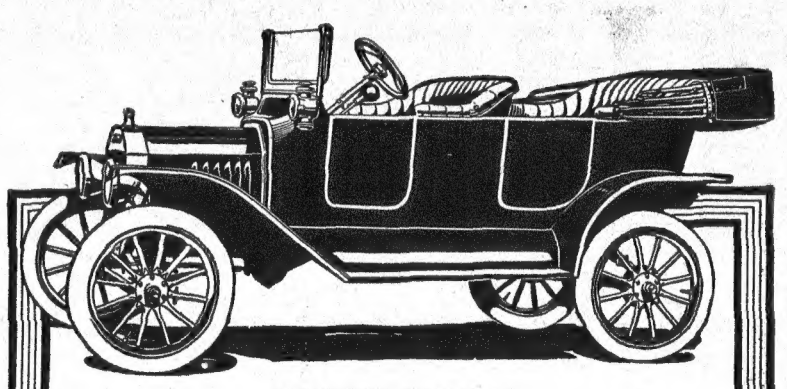

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4	30	22	10-10-10	.23	.20	.23	.21	.25	.22	.27	.24
5	37	22	8-9-10-10	.25	.23	.27	.24	.29	.25	.30	.26
6	40	22	6½-7-8½-9-9	.29	.26	.31	.28	.33	.29	.34	.30
7	48	22	5-6½-7½-9-10-10	.35	.31	.37	.34	.39	.35	.42	.36
9	52	22	4-4-5-5½-7-8½-9-9	.41	.37	.44	.39	.46	.40	.48	.42
			MEDIUM WEIGHT FENCE								
			No. 9 top and bottom. Balance No. 12 High Carbon. Uprights No. 12 Hard Drawn. Locks No. 11.								
5	36	16½	8-8-10-10	.21	.18	.22	.19	.24	.20	.25	.21
6	42	16½	7-7-8-10-10	.23	.21	.24	.22	.26	.23	.28	.24
7	26	8	3-3-4-5-5-6	.30	.27	.32	.28	.34	.29	.36	.31
7	26	12	3-3-4-5-5-6	.28	.25	.30	.26	.32	.27	.34	.29
8	48	16½	4-5-6-7-8-9-9	.30	.27	.32	.28	.34	.29	.36	.31
9	36	12	3-3-3-4-5-6-6-6	.32	.29	.34	.30	.36	.31	.38	.33
10	54	16½	3-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-9	.36	.32	.38	.34	.40	.35	.43	.37
			SPECIAL POULTRY								
			No. 9 top and bottom. Balance No. 13.								
18	48	8	2-inch spaces at bottom	.57	.51	.60	.54	.62	.55	.66	.58
20	60	8	2-inch spaces at bottom	.61	.55	.64	.58	.66	.59	.71	.63
GATE for 3 ft. opening 4 feet high				2.20	2.20	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.40	2.40
" " 12 " " 4 "			(Railroad style)	4.70	4.25	5.00	4.50	5.00	4.50	5.25	4.65
" " 14 " " 4 "				5.20	4.75	5.50	5.00	5.50	5.00	5.75	5.15
" " 16 " " 4 "				5.70	5.25	6.00	5.50	6.00	5.50	6.25	5.65
POSTS, Angle Steel, 1¼x1¼x¼. 7 1-3 feet long				.37	.34	.40	.36	.42	.37	.44	.39
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager
Associate Editors: John W. Ward and Ernest J. Trott
Home Editor: Francis Marion Beynon

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No discount for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, thru careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

Manager Of His Business

I may say that I look upon The Guide as the Manager of my business, that is to say, in buying and selling.

In December last I wanted to buy some dry goods. I consulted my merchant and asked him whether it would pay to send for goods thru advertisements in The Guide. Well, he thought not. But I thought I would try anyway, so I sent several orders to ———Co., of Winnipeg. On the $40.00 order, I saved one-third, or about $13.

The next order was to ———Co., of Winnipeg, for a pump engine, 2½ horse power. The best price I could get in Lacombe was $155. I am quoting prices for engine pump, jack and belting. I sent to ——— for a catalog and ordered my engine, belt and jack laid down at Lacombe, freight paid for $79. $155—$79=$76. Another $76 saved, and I might add that I was surprised at the quick service I got. The whole time lost was hardly two weeks. It is only too bad that the farmers do not get wise quicker. So you see by these two transactions I have saved $89.00.

I have also been benefitted by your market reports. I have 1,000 bushels of barley I would have sold had it not been for The Guide keeping me posted. I could get in December, 1914, 48 cents a bushel, but by watching your market report, managed to hold it—now I can sell it for 65 cents. By these figures you will see that I have done very well. Others might do likewise.

A. C. BRUNS.

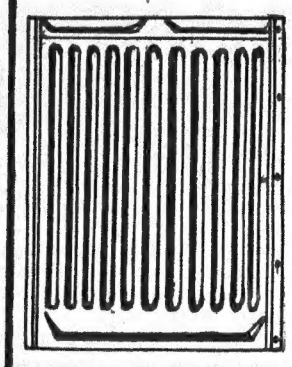
Box 265, Lacombe, Alta.

Others Might Do Likewise

Our Duty To Canada and the Empire

HAVE you realized the great responsibility that rests upon us all here in Canada, at this trying period in the history of the Empire? As Canadians, living at home in peace and tranquility, our duty is quite as important as that of our sons who have gone to the front.

That duty is to PRODUCE---and in order to provide for the enormous increase in production it is necessary for YOU, upon the farm, to put your barns in shape to accommodate your increased production, and for US, here in the factories to turn out metal building materials for the proper safeguarding of your increased crops.



We are doing our duty to Canada and the Empire, inasmuch as we, The Pedlar People, have not discharged a workman nor reduced one man's salary since the War started. Our factories are still running with the same complement of men as employed one year ago, before the war was thought of.

Our warehouses are piled to the roof with raw materials--our stockrooms are filled with an abundance of manufactured articles.

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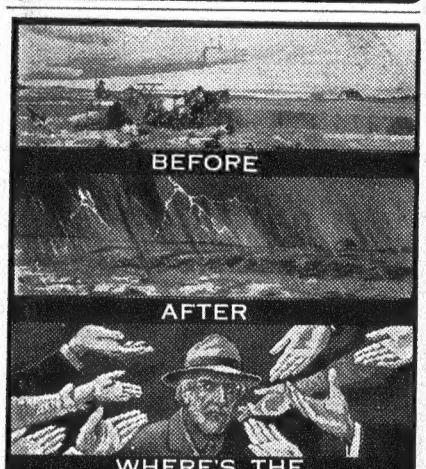

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THE CANADIAN SOOTLESS

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AND WESTERN PRAIRIE AND TIMOTHY HAY BALED

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, April 21st, 1915

THEY CANNOT ANSWER

From letters which we have received during the past two or three weeks, it is evident that a large number of our readers have acted on our suggestion, and have written to Premier Borden and the Hon. W. T. White asking for advice as to their duty as patriotic citizens in view of the recent increase in the tariff. The letters given below are typical of those which have been sent to Sir Robert Borden and Mr. White, and the replies which those gentlemen have made:

Sir Robert Borden, M.P.,
Prime Minister of Canada, Ottawa.

Dear Sir:—Will you kindly advise me which you consider more patriotic, to buy manufactured articles which are imported, so as to help increase the revenues of the Government, or to buy the made-in-Canada goods, and thereby help to give employment to workmen?

Also do you think the Canadian manufacturers will take advantage of the new customs duties to increase their prices on their products?

These are questions I am being asked daily by members of the United Farmers of Alberta, and they are very hard questions for me to answer, and I would therefore like your views on the subject.

Yours respectfully,
W. D. TREGO,
Corresponding Secretary, Gleichen Union No. 96.

March 12th, 1915.

The same letter was addressed by Mr. Trego to the Finance Minister. The Prime Minister's reply was as follows:

W. D. Trego, Esq., Gleichen, Alberta.

My Dear Sir:—I beg to acknowledge your letter of the 12th instant. The interesting question which you propound is one upon which every man must form his own opinion, and I leave it entirely to your own good judgment.

Believe me,
Yours faithfully,
R. L. BORDEN.

Ottawa, Ont., 20th March, 1915.

The Minister of Finance replied thru his secretary as follows:

W. D. Trego, Esq., Gleichen, Alberta.

Dear Sir:—In reply to your letter of the 12th instant, and by direction of the Minister of Finance, I am sending you herewith a copy of his speech in the House of Commons on the 10th instant in connection with the budget.

Yours truly,
R. B. VIETS,
Private Secretary.

Ottawa, March 22nd, 1915.

It will be seen that both the Prime Minister and Minister of Finance are unable to give an answer to this question. They must by this time realize, if they did not realize it before, the absolute contradiction which exists between the two purposes of the tariff policy which they maintain. The tariff was increased at the recent war session for the purpose, according to the Finance Minister, of increasing the revenue from customs duties, and at the same time, he expressed the hope, that it would encourage home industry, and increase the demand for Canadian-made goods. The plainest farmer in the country can see readily enough that if home industry is encouraged and Canadian-made goods are purchased in preference to imported articles, the revenue of the country must suffer, and that the accomplishment of one purpose of the tariff means the defeat of the other. The Guide, of course, believes that the customs tariff should be abolished, and the public revenues raised by direct taxation, which would enable us to buy "Made in Canada" goods, and at the same time pay our share of the taxes required for the carrying on of the public business and the prosecution of the war. It would be interesting to know what Sir Wilfrid Laurier's views are upon the question, and we would suggest that our readers ask the same question of the Leader of the Liberal Party, and let us have his reply. Address him, "Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, M.P., House of Commons, Ottawa."

THE STRUGGLE FOR DEMOCRACY

Letters to hand in the past few weeks indicate that there is already a serious determination on the part of a number of farmers, in at least four federal constituencies in the Prairie Provinces, to nominate and elect independent candidates. It is quite within the power of the Western farmers to elect candidates independent of both political parties, if they set about it in real earnest. The first essential is to find a good candidate. He must be a man who honestly believes in the principles of democracy, such as the organized farmers are contending for. He should be completely in touch with the work of the organized farmers, and should be able to discuss their problems upon the public platform. Furthermore, the candidate should have the courage to stand up for what he believes at all times and in all places. The organized farmers have repeatedly laid their demands before both parties, but have received no redress. There is now no hope for redress, except to elect men who will stand up in Parliament and speak, fight and vote all the time for democracy. It is an error to suppose that only the farmers have lost faith in the Liberal and Conservative parties. There are thousands of men in the Prairie Provinces of all occupations and professions who are utterly disgusted with corporation and boss rule, such as we have had for the past twenty years at Ottawa. These men will gladly unite with the farmers in support of truly democratic candidates. For this reason it would probably not be wise to nominate distinctly "Grain Grower" or "Farmer" candidates but straight "Free Trade" candidates. By so doing the entire force of democratic opinion in the West would be united, and the Grain Growers' Association, as an organization, would not be carried into the stress and struggle of political warfare. In simple form the democratic principles for which the organized farmers have long contended are as follows:

1. Free Trade.
2. Direct Taxes on Land Values.
3. Graduated Income Tax.
4. Direct Legislation.
5. Woman Suffrage.
6. No more public aid to Railways.
7. Reform of the Banking Laws.
8. Co-operative Legislation.
9. Reduction in freight and express rates.
10. Take the Civil Service out of politics.

These are mighty problems, but they must be solved if Canada is ever to become a land of contented and prosperous people. Half-way measures will no longer suffice. The axe must be applied to the root of the evil. But the farmers must face the fact that the fight will be long, hard and costly. The enemy is powerfully entrenched, and has endless money at its command. Men who support an independent candidate must be willing and prepared to give of their time and money whatever is necessary to see that the candidate is elected. But tho the fight will be costly it will pay in the end, because under the present system every family is being robbed of at least $200 a year for the benefit of the privileged few, and the burden is being increased yearly.

PROGRESSIVE IDEAS AT OTTAWA

Altho reactionary forces are at present in control of both political parties at Ottawa, the past session of the federal parliament has not been without some signs of the growth of progressive ideas. For the first time, as far as we are aware, the taxation of land values was advocated in the House of Commons as a means of raising federal revenues. The member who had the honor to bring this proposal before the house was Thomas MacNutt, M.P. for Saltcoats, Sask., who read to the house the resolution of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association in favor of this form of taxation and referred to the passage of similar resolutions by the U.F.A. and the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. Dr. Michael Clark, M.P. for Red Deer, Alta., also spoke in favor of land value taxation, and other Western members have intimated their support of the principle thru the press. The Finance Minister, tho he had been sent copies of the resolutions passed by the Manitoba and Alberta conventions, did not refer to the proposals of the organized farmers in his first speech on the budget, but at a later stage of the debate, after Mr. MacNutt had called the matter to his attention, he stated that the proposal was not practical as a means of raising immediate revenues because the taxes on land due to the municipalities were in arrears and could not be collected in many cases without selling the property at a tax sale. This, however, is not a valid objection to a tax on land values. Under the new taxes which have just been imposed any person who neglects to pay the tax of 2 cents upon a check is liable to a fine of $50, while a letter or postcard which does not bear the extra war stamp is sent to the dead letter office. The customs law does not permit an importer to take his goods out of the customs house without first paying the duty, and if he cannot pay the duty, which may amount to one-third or one-half the value of the goods, they are forfeited and sold by auction. It would be a good thing if a lot of the vacant land on which taxes are unpaid were put up for sale without waiting for two years or more, as is usually done by the municipal authorities. In most cases the taxes would be immediately paid, and where the sale actually took place, it would enable farmers who need more land for the raising of crops to get it at a more reasonable price. So far as the farmers are concerned they need not fear the taxation of land values. There is far more land in Western Canada held by speculators than by farmers, and the speculator is the man who would pay more under land value taxation. The farmer is paying more than his share now, thru the taxes on manufactured articles, and if he were relieved of the burden imposed by the tariff he could well afford to pay a little more taxes on his land.

CHARGES AGAINST ROBERT CRUISE

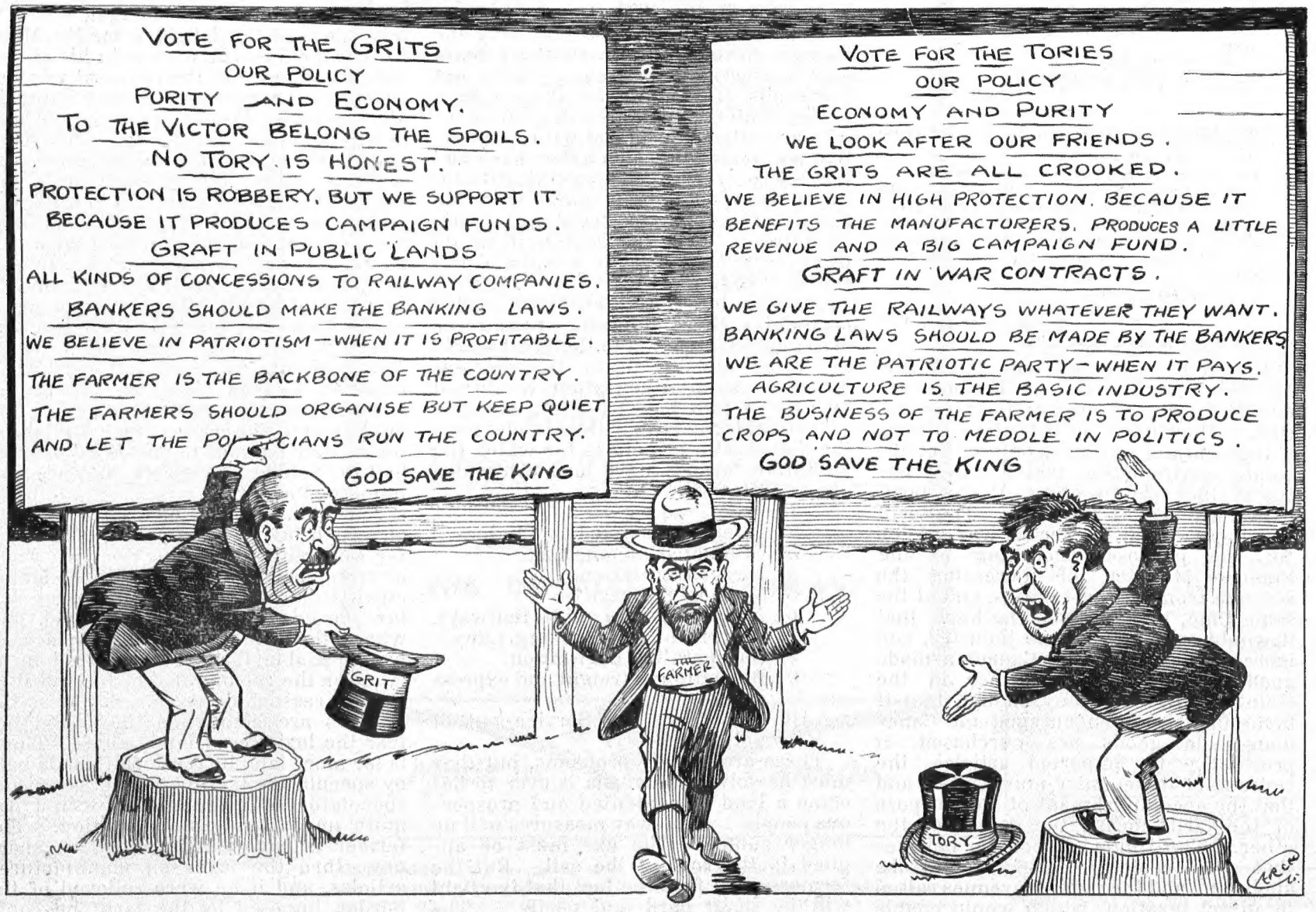
Special Investigator Ferguson, in his report to the Dominion Government, charges Robert Cruise, M.P. for Dauphin, with securing a homestead by false representation. Personal dishonesty in public affairs is a serious charge to level at a member of parliament. Mr. Cruise was nominated and elected by the farmers of Dauphin district, and he was one of the two candidates in Western Canada who pledged themselves to support the farmers' Bill of Rights. If Mr. Cruise is a man who has used his public position for private gain, or if he took advantage of his relationship with the late Liberal government to plunder the public domain, he is certainly not the type of man to be sitting in the House of Commons as a representative of the Western farmers. It was unfortunate that the charges made against Mr. Cruise were laid before the House of Commons while he was home putting in his crop, because it gave him no opportunity to reply or explain. We would hesitate to believe these charges made against Mr. Cruise, and we consider that the farmers of the Dauphin district, as soon as seeding is over, should call upon Mr. Cruise for a complete explanation of the charges made against him. If they find him guilty he should disappear from public life, but if they find him innocent then this attempt to blacken his character will only serve to make him stronger in the confidence of his constituents.

PUNISH THE GRAFTERS

In the House of Commons during the past few weeks there have been more charges and countercharges of graft and corruption in the conduct of our public business than ever occurred before in the same period of time in the history of Canada. Sir Robert Borden has declared that the graft in connection with the purchase of war supplies will be sifted to the bottom by the Department of Justice, that restitution will be secured from the grafters and that they will be punished. He has publicly reprimanded A. DeWitt Foster, M.P., and W. F. Garland, M.P., two Conservative members who were more or less responsible for some of the graft, and has announced the appointment of a commission of business men to have charge of the war purchases. The people of Canada with one accord will heartily approve of Sir Robert's action in this respect. The charges against Frank Oliver, the ex-Minister of the Interior, and officials in his department under the late government, are made by T. R. Ferguson, the special commissioner appointed at a salary of $15,000 per year and all expenses. Mr. Ferguson has spent two years investigating the records of the Department of the Interior under the late government. He charges wholesale graft and corruption against Frank Oliver, as well as the late Deputy Minister of the Interior, the late Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and a number of minor officials. No doubt Mr. Ferguson's report is largely partizan, because he was appointed for that purpose, but there must be a certain degree of truth in the charges he has made. We hope that Sir Robert Borden will pursue these charges of graft against the late government as vigorously as he will pursue the graft in the purchase of war supplies. Ordinarily charges of graft and corruption made by one party against the other in Canada are hurled across the floor of parliament, but are not taken into the Courts of Justice and sifted to the bottom and the wrongdoers punished. We hope that Premier Borden will push these charges of graft against his own party and against grafters in the Liberal party to the very end, and allow justice to take its course and the penitentiary to claim its own. If the charges and countercharges made at Ottawa during the past few weeks are true, it discloses a condition of affairs as bad as, if not worse than, ever brought to light in any other civilized country. It is time for a clean-up and an intervention of an iron hand.

Parliament adopted the whitewashing report declaring the soldiers' shoes reflected great credit on the manufacturers, so evidently the soldiers who thought their shoes came to pieces and wore out in a few days were mistaken. Most people, however, will believe the soldiers rather than the partizan lawyers who framed the report.

T. R. Ferguson, the government commissioner, who has been investigating the graft in the Department of the Interior under the late government, has been paid a salary of $15,000 a year and all expenses in addition. This is equal to the salary of Premier Borden, and more than the salaries of the chief justices of Canada or the chairman of the railway commission, and is double the salary of a cabinet minister. Just as good a man could have been secured for one-third the money. We are heartily in favor of the investigation but this is simply allowing a partizan to wallow in the public treasury.



THE ONLY ALTERNATIVE

The Farmer: The only thing I can see to do is to put an independent candidate in the field so that honest men will have someone to vote for.

Town Schools for Country Scholars

How the Roblin Consolidated School serves 115 square miles of territory and meets the problem of education for farm children

By CHARLES BRYDON

Secretary-Treasurer of the Roblin School District, Roblin, Man.

We hear much nowadays about the back to the land movement, and how to make country life attractive, and how to keep the boys and girls on the farm. It is a deplorable fact that during the last two decades the rural population of Eastern Canada has decreased to a considerable extent by the cityward movement of the country boys and girls. Some of the older sections of Manitoba have lost their brightest boys and girls in the same way. Meanwhile the population of the cities has increased by the influx from the country, so also have vice, crime, poverty and wretchedness increased to an alarming extent in the cities. This desertion of the country for the city would not be so lamentable a fact if all succeeded who went there, but for one who succeeds, ninety-nine go down under the temptations which confront them.

The rural population is the backbone of the nation. From the country come the great majority of our ablest men and women. The wealth of a nation, or country, or community, depends not so much on its natural resources as on the character of its citizens. The future wealth and welfare of our country depends on the boys and girls who are now growing up on the farms. It is the duty of each generation to see that the succeeding generations are properly prepared to take their place in life. This is patriotism in its highest form. The problem then before us is how to keep the boys and girls on the farm and how to give them the advantages that will equip them mentally, morally and physically to be the future citizens of our country. It is a problem the solution of which may well test the abilities and best endeavors of our country's wisest men and women. In seeking the solution of the problem we must ask why the boys and girls desire to leave the farm and go to the city. One of the principal reasons is to obtain better educational advantages. If, then, we wish to keep them on the farm we must provide them with better schools. The next question is how to do this.

Roblin Consolidated School

In the pretty little village of Roblin, in northwestern Manitoba, snugly situated at the foot of the Duck Mountains and between the Assiniboine and Shell rivers, a movement is in progress that goes very far to being a solution of this difficult and perplexing problem, namely, the Roblin Consolidated School.

To the uninitiated the term "Consolidated School" may need explaining. By the system of consolidated schools several rural school districts are merged into one, with one central school building, and the pupils are transported to and from school. Before stating the benefits and advantages of this system, I will give a brief history of Roblin Consolidated School.

The district was organized and began operations on January 1, 1912, five districts being consolidated into the new one. At the midsummer holidays another district, seeing the great success which attended the consolidation, came in. From time to time other districts and lands have been added until the district, as it now stands, comprises 115 sections of land and the village of Roblin, having, I believe, the largest area of any school district in the Dominion of Canada. Fourteen vans are employed for the transportation of the children. The longest van route is about nine miles and the shortest six miles. The vans cost $160.00 each. They are heated in the cold weather by ordinary foot warmers, and are also well supplied with robes. The children do not suffer from the cold. The school has been operated now for four winters and no complaints have been made of children being cold. A van will hold from twelve to fifteen children comfortably. The average wages paid to the van drivers is $3.80 per day. One half of this is paid by the Provincial Department of Education. The total enrollment of pupils in the school is 240, of these 186 are transported from the country, the remaining 54 live in the village.

ONE OF THE VANS

ROBLIN CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL BUILDING

Advantages of Consolidation

Following are some of the facts we have found by our experience where consolidated schools are a very great improvement over the one-roomed rural school.

First of all there are fewer "lates." Ninety per cent. of the "lates" in our school are the village children. Rarely have the vans been late and only on one or two occasions have they missed a trip. Another advantage is better attendance. The average attendance of pupils enrolled in the schools of the province is, I believe, 55 or 56 per cent. For consolidated schools it is 72 per cent. For the Roblin School for the year 1914 it was 75 per cent., and for the month of January, 1915, the coldest month of the year, it was 81 per cent. In one of our districts, before consolidation, during the last half of the year 1911, the average attendance was 1½. The inspector finally closed the school. Since we have been transporting the pupils the average attendance from that district has been 20. Another district had an average attendance of 3½. Since consolidation the average attendance from that district has been 19. Many children were found in the district 9, 12 and 14 years of age who had scarcely been at school. Now, with consolidation, they all go. There is not a child in the district of school age who is not attending school.

An incentive is formed, too, for the older pupils to attend school. When a boy or girl reaches the age of fourteen or fifteen years in the average country school it is a difficult matter to get them to attend. There does not seem to be any incentive. In the Roblin school there are about 30 pupils between the ages of 15 and 21, all working like beavers and anxious to succeed. Why this difference? There is life in the consolidated school. Pupils mingle with others of their own age. They are in classes by themselves. Teachers are there to instruct them in the higher branches of education. There are literary societies, debates, etc. They feel at home and not out of place. And then there is precedent to follow. Pupils are graduating every year from the school and going out into the world as teachers or farmers or to engage in other occupations. Six have gone from our school this year as teachers. This is something for the younger pupils to look forward to. It fires their ambition, makes them strive to succeed, and gives them a broader view of life.

Organized Play Possible

All educational authorities agree that play is a necessity in the natural development of the child. It is as necessary as food or sleep. Where there are few pupils attending school and they are of all ages and sizes, it is impossible to have organized play. The writer very well remembers attending school for several months as a very small boy, where among the dozen pupils he was the only boy. There was no fun. A term in Sing-Sing prison would be preferable to that experience in the life of a boy. Now, in a consolidated school where there are several hundred pupils, it is possible to have organized games of all kinds, football, baseball, basket-ball. Where forty boys play football or forty girls play basket-ball there is going to be some fun.

With consolidation it is possible to have better buildings, better ventilation, better heating facilities, better seats, maps, charts, physical and chemical apparatus and library. The Roblin school has quite a large library now and additions are being made to it from time to time. The children do considerable reading, one-half of the books being out all the time.

The benefits of a graded school can also be taken advantage of. Teachers have two or three grades and consequently have more time for teaching. In a one-roomed school where one teacher has all the grades, it is impossible to teach them properly. This can be easily proved by taking the number of recitations on the program of studies and dividing it into the number of minutes in a teaching day. Consequently, in a graded school the pupils make more rapid progress. The ambition of the pupils is stimulated.

Continued on Page 19

AGRICULTURAL STUDENTS

PUPILS AT WORK IN MANUAL TRAINING ROOM

The Mail Bag

AN OPEN FORUM

This page is maintained to allow free discussion of all questions vital to western farmers. Up to the limit of space letters will be published giving both sides of all such questions. It is not possible to publish all letters received, but an effort will be made to select those most fairly representing different views. Short letters will be given preference. All letters must be accompanied by name and address of writer, tho not necessarily for publication. Unused letters will be returned if accompanied by postage.

MERCHANT AND FARMER

Editor, Guide:—"A Country Merchant" fails to see the other fellow's side of the country store as a necessity. I am a country farmer who when I have produce to sell have to take for it what I can get and cannot set the price. The country store keeper sets his price and sees that profit is included large enough to make it worth while making the country store a necessity, and then kicks pretty hard if country farmer does not see fit to pay him for hanging on.

I have heard another country storekeeper kick pretty hard at a combination of farmers who co-operated together to bring in the needful things a little nearer the cost of production and then clear out of his business boasting he had made around four thousand dollars per year for the five or six years he was in it, and leave the district to enjoy a well earned rest. I have paid that same storekeeper $1.25 for overalls not better than I can get from a mail order house and delivered at my post office for 85 cents, paying cash down at both places. No necessity to be charitable in that way, eh? Again, I can go into another store and pay 85 cents for three small articles; mail order price 44 cents, postage 11 cents, a gift of 30 cents to the two men who are running that store of necessity and whom I as often as not find playing cards to while away the time, and so on thru the list.

Now I would like to know why it is a necessity to uphold these institutions of charity. Why should we not endeavor to get our goods at a reasonable price? It does not relieve us of having to pay the express and transportation charges by buying at the stores of necessity, but we get a little added every time, "just a little for the good of the cause" I suppose. The mail order houses pay big rents, employ labor and the like, so theirs must be legitimate business. And I find if country merchants need a few bushels of oats to feed the pony they like the best for the most reasonable price. Therefore I would ask "Country Merchant" not to blame the other fellow for doing as he himself would do.

I think we as country farmers could buy much more economically on the co-operative plan, maintain our own stores, have fewer blood-suckers around and do a larger volume of business in our local centres, if the wholesale merchants and the manufacturers would come in with us and work with us. By amalgamating our farms and our business centres a little more we could do away with a few of those card players and if they could not work they could hunger, the world would not be any worse off. By this method of co-operation cash would be more freely in circulation and we would hear less and less of this bulldogging after the crop is harvested. I have carefully noted in our village there are nine men we can class as "country merchants." Five business men would handle all of their trade and some additional. Why keep the others in idleness?

The country store as we have it today is no necessity. We need distributing houses in co-operation with ourselves and the wholesale and manufacturing agencies and men with reasonable judgment to act therein. It will take time to bring it to that. Let us co-operate, not to cut any but the "wasters" out, and if we look around we will find them in most villages.

"COUNTRY FARMER."

Saskatchewan.

CO-OPERATIVE PROFITS

Editor, Guide:—Do you not think it would be wise for those interested in the spread of co-operation in this country to advocate a change from the Rochdale co-operative system of distributing profits quarterly or annually according to patronage, and the adoption of the system used by the co-operative elevators in Kansas when I lived in that state, viz.: Each co-operative store to sell to its members as near delivered cost as sure to pay out, and to outsiders at half way between that and what outside stores would sell at, provided that members would bind themselves to pay, on trading outside, one-half of what they thought they saved by doing so, said half to be applied to pay expenses of his company's store made idle thru his defection. If we can buy, ship and handle goods at the same price as "outside" stores delivered cost should be the same to each. At present the Retail Merchants' Association combine can cut below that at one town and make up the loss at another, but under the above plan all other classes would gain, at each town, at their expense. The faith of most people is too weak to wait a long time for a "rebate" to convince them of a gain.

W. B. HULL.

Ambles, Sask.

THE NEW TARIFF

Editor, Guide:—I have been waiting in vain for some radical action on the part of the Grain Growers against this new tariff legislation. Are we as men going to take it lying down or are we going to be up and doing something to let that bunch at Ottawa see they cannot wipe their shoes on us?

Now, I will quote a few figures on the cotton industry, which will, I think, open the eyes of some of our protectionists. If it don't, why, their hide is as thick as the hide of any of our legislators. It appears the cotton industry employs about 14,000 hands and the average wage is $285.71 per year. Their own circular says they produce $20,000,000 worth of cotton goods each year and pay $4,000,000 in wages to their 14,000 employees. Now they go further and say that this provides a living for 70,000 people. Taking their own figures of $4,000,000 a year for 70,000 people would be $57.14 per year for each, or 15½ cents per day. Now before this increase in the tariff, the industry had 35 per cent. of a protective tariff. With 7½ per cent. extra, what will they make now? If cotton goods were allowed to come in free, we could have bought their $20,000,000 worth of cotton for $14,814,814, so you see we could have pensioned off the 14,000 employees of the cotton industry and paid them a higher wage and then been a million dollars in pocket. The same is true of the shoe industry. The average cost of shoes in Canada is, for material, 70 cents; labor, 45 cents; or $1.15 per pair. Still, the average price for boots before this raise in the tariff was $3.00 per pair.

Seeing that we here in Manitoba are living in a semi-tropical climate, we don't mind the added tariff on woolen goods. We don't need nice warm clothing for our wives and families, and we don't need good warm footwear here in winter. I just wish we had one of these tariff boosters around our farms here for one winter. They would vote for tariff reduction on all woolen goods and footwear the next time they had a chance. In conclusion I may say I wrote to the finance minister, White, and gave him our opinion on the added tariff, especially against Great Britain. This is the worst blow Britain ever received in her history, just when she is in a life and death struggle for the freedom of the whole world, to add to the tariff on all her goods. Why, it is enough to make a man jump up and never come down, at least, not in Canada. As an Englishman, I have always been proud of Canada until now. I am almost ashamed to write to my people at home and tell them of the way our government has treated them. Hoping to see this thing threshed out in The Guide.

JOSIAH BENNETT.

Pine Creek, Man.

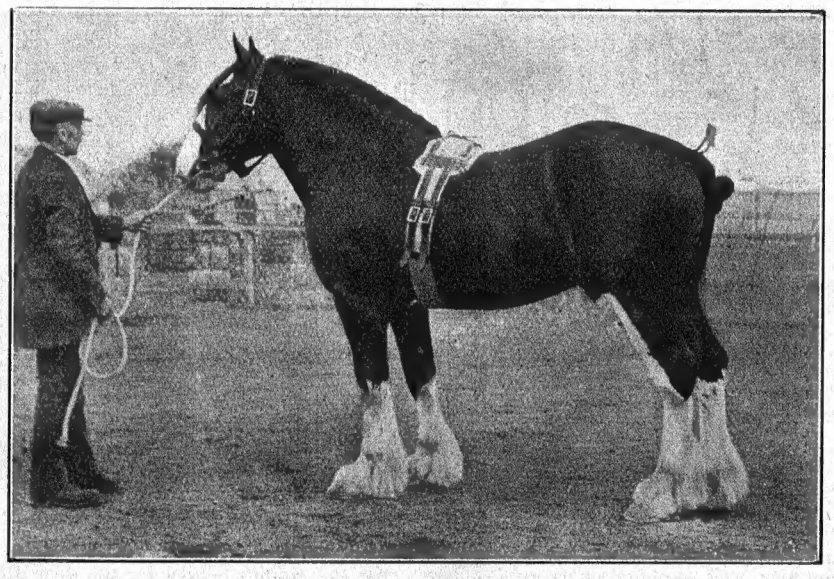
HAIL INSURANCE

Editor, Guide:—I shall be glad if you will allow me space to make a complaint against the manner in which the Saskatchewan Hail Insurance Commission is handling the people's money and carrying on their business in general.

During the year 1914 I had a growing crop on six different quarters of land, five of which were visited by a violent hail storm, July 7. Four of these were rented quarters. Now this hail insurance tax, as I understand it, is a tax on the land and not on the crop, and I want the chairman of the commission, the secretary-treasurer, or any other gentleman to explain to me what right the commission has in making out checks for indemnity to hold a tenant's money to pay taxes on the landlord's land? It appears to me that such action would be very similar to seizing a tenant's property to pay the landlord's school tax, simply because the tenant's property might be easier to get hold of, or because the tenant perhaps had children of school age, while the landlord perhaps has no children at all. Now, in the light of reason, one would be as reasonable as the other, and either one as far from reason and justice as the north is from south. However, this is what the commission has done to me. And this is only one of the rank injustices I have received at their hands this year. My neighbors, no less than seven in number, not one of whom is a relative, have freely defended my position, with their affidavits, proving beyond a doubt the justness of my claim, and still the commission refuse to settle with me.

E. N. CRANDELL.

Radville, Sask.



"BARONET OF BALLINDALLOCH" (17101)
Foaled in 1910. Sire, "Baron's Pride" (9122); dam, "Fair Helen," by "Royal Favourite" (10630). Bred by Sir John Macpherson-Grant, of Ballindalloch, and property of A. and W. Montgomery.

INDEPENDENT POLITICAL CANDIDATES

Editor, Guide:—The year before last I was present at the North Battleford convention and we had a very spirited and interesting discussion on the question of a Grain Growers' political party directly representing and supported by the Grain Growers. Mr. Green put the case very clearly and out of some 45 delegates, I think there were three who did not approve of this scheme. At the last district convention at North Battleford, our delegate tells us that the meeting was unanimously in favor of this scheme and passed a resolution to that effect. He tells us that the executive, who were strongly represented, did their best to persuade the meeting that it wouldn't do. Well, the matter was not brought up at the Regina convention—it was too insignificant and got crowded out. That unanimous vote represented some 500 genuine Grain Growers (more, probably, but 500 at least) and our executive tell us that it is not good for us and I think they crowded that resolution out on purpose. It is curious that their counsel happens to agree in every particular with the local Conservative heeler and machinery agent living in a town handy to this settlement. He thinks it is his business to run the politics of this neighborhood and the Grain Growers will be alright as long as they keep out of politics. It is curious that even our prominent Liberal statesmen hang by the same tale in another form. They say you can get more by asking us than by forming a party of your own. It won't wash—and if our executive are afraid of the Liberal party or the Conservative party, we, the rank and file, are not. Our executive are, I suppose, one of the finest bunches of men in the West, but is it possible that they are learning the politicians' trick of trying to fool the people for what they consider the people's good?

You had a magnificent leader bearing on this third party question a few weeks ago in The Guide. I have just read with pleasure the address by the president of the Ontario Grange, W. C. Good, in which he asks the farmers of Ontario to help the farmers of the West to remove the tariff and get a just taxation on land values. I want to know how they are to do it. If they vote for the Liberals they may get another 15 years of useless regrets, and if they vote for the Conservatives they can see before them a rising wall of tariff and a continuous hand out to the interests.

I was on Vancouver Island one winter and there I met many more Socialists than I expected to see. I found that most of the votes were Conservative. I could only presume that the people, having got sick of unfulfilled promises, wanted a change, as the Laurier government was then in power. What am I to do at the next election? Vote for the Conservative candidate and high tariffs or vote for the Liberal candidate and what? Probably unfulfilled promises. No Sir, I won't vote for either; I would infinitely rather vote for our own representative who was responsible to us, even if my vote was the only one recorded and I had 20 miles to travel to record it. I would have done a good day's work. No wonder the aforesaid machinery agent laughs in his sleeve. He said, "How many farmers are there in the Ottawa House?" I said, "I don't know." He replied, "I believe there's one." No wonder they laugh.

If we have a third party we can march shoulder to shoulder with those farmers of Ontario, with the ranchers of Vancouver Island and our men can often vote and join with the representatives of labor who are endeavoring to lift the load off the over burdened common people and the sooner we can all see it the better.

EDWARD G. WEST.

A CONSERVATIVE'S VIEW

Editor, Guide:—Enclosed please find $2 as renewal for Guide. I like your paper very much, it is like the water in the well, "Never missed till run dry." If you had the welfare of the farmers at heart you would advocate a farmers'

Continued on Page 16

Dairy Barn Construction

An article describing the dairy barns which have been satisfactorily erected by the Department of Agriculture in Alberta

By H. A. CRAIG, B.S.A.
Superintendent of Demonstration Farms

The matter of recommending a particular type of dairy barn for use on Western farms is a very difficult problem in view of the fact that the type of barn required by each man will be determined by the special conditions under which he is working. The plan of barn herewith illustrated is one which is in use on some of the demonstration farms of the province of Alberta. It was devised after six dairy barns had been erected on the various demonstration farms, so that the ideas incorporated in this plan are the result of experience gained in the erection of the other barns. It may be explained here that the buildings in use on these farms are intended to be suitable for the use of the ordinary farmer. No attempt has been made at an elaborate plan of building other than will serve in the most practical way for ordinary farm operations.

The plan of the building submitted is 66 feet long and will accommodate 30 cows and leave room for two box stalls and a feed room. If less or more cows were to be accommodated it would merely be a matter of lessening or increasing the length of the barn. Experience has taught us, however, that the width of the barn should not be less than 38 feet in order that there may be sufficient room for passage in front and behind the cattle, and that the manger, stall and gutter be of proper size. If the passage behind the cattle is narrower than 6 feet it will be found impossible to keep the walls clean, and facilities for keeping a dairy barn clean should be one of the very first considerations in building.

The Concrete Work

The cross-section plan of the floor gives measurements which will be found satisfactory to follow in laying concrete. It is advisable to make the length of the stall on which the cows stand longer at one end of the barn than at the other to accommodate both small and large cows. For Holstein cows the stall stand should be about 5 feet 4 inches at one end and sloped to 4 feet 8 inches at the other. The gutter and the manger should have a fall of about 1½ inches in the length of the barn, and where there is drainage from the building it will be well to supply both the gutter and manger with a bell-trap and sewer connection. The elevations of the cement floor thruout should be kept as near a level as possible. For instance, the passage in front of the cattle should not be more than 6 inches higher than the passage behind them. If these different elevations are kept fairly close to a level it will prove convenient in that it does away with steps in the floor which are unquestionably a disadvantage in any floor and prevent the possibility of using a wheel cart for moving feed or other material. It will be noticed that the plan shows a slope of about an inch to the gutter on the cattle stand. After the various measurements of the barn have been determined there are three or four important matters which deserve careful consideration, namely:—Ventilation, light, feed storage, wall and roof construction. These different matters are made fairly clear in the accompanying plan, but may need some explanation.

In the matter of ventilation it will be seen that there are three intakes on each side of the barn and that the intake is protected on both the inside and outside of the barn by a pier. This pier forces the air to come into the barn in a "U shaped" fashion, thus preventing a draft. The size of the inlet in each case is 4 by 8 inches. For the purpose of controlling the amount of air entering the barn, thus helping to regulate the temperature during extreme weather, it is well to have a shut-off in the intake. There are four outlets which commence at the ceiling and go straight to the roof, extending to a point beyond the peak. They are 20 inches square on the inside and provided with a swing damper, by which means it is easy to control the outlet of air at all times. These ventilators are built of two ply of lumber and two ply of paper with a dead air space between. This protection prevents the warm air from chilling with consequent condensation and dripping from the ventilator. This system has been found to work very satisfactorily in Alberta with a little attention on the part of the person who is looking after the barn.

The matter of light is one which does not need much explanation. Windows 3 feet by 3 feet placed about 4 feet apart and hinged at the bottom so that they will open in, with an arrangement to prevent them opening more than 8 or 10 inches, will be found satisfactory.

The matter of feed storage room is one that has not concerned the Western farmer to any very great extent, owing to the fact that there is very little rainfall between the time that the feed is harvested and the time it is consumed by stock. If, however, feed is put thru a cutting box and most of the grain crushed, it will be found advisable to have a fair amount of storage room in the loft of the dairy barn, unless of course the cutting box and grinder are in some other building, in which case it will be possible to reduce the storage room in the dairy barn to a considerable extent. The roof is the expensive part of the building, and a few dollars spent in increasing the height of the walls will be well repaid in the extra satisfaction which will be secured.

Materials and Equipment

We have found that in order to have the barn built well and at the same time be sufficiently warm in the extreme weather, it is necessary to have three plies of lumber in the wall construction dropsiding and paper on the outside of the studding, shiplap and paper on the inside and "V" joint for an inside lining. This "V" joint gives a splendid appearance to the inside of the building, particularly if it be carried over the ceiling.

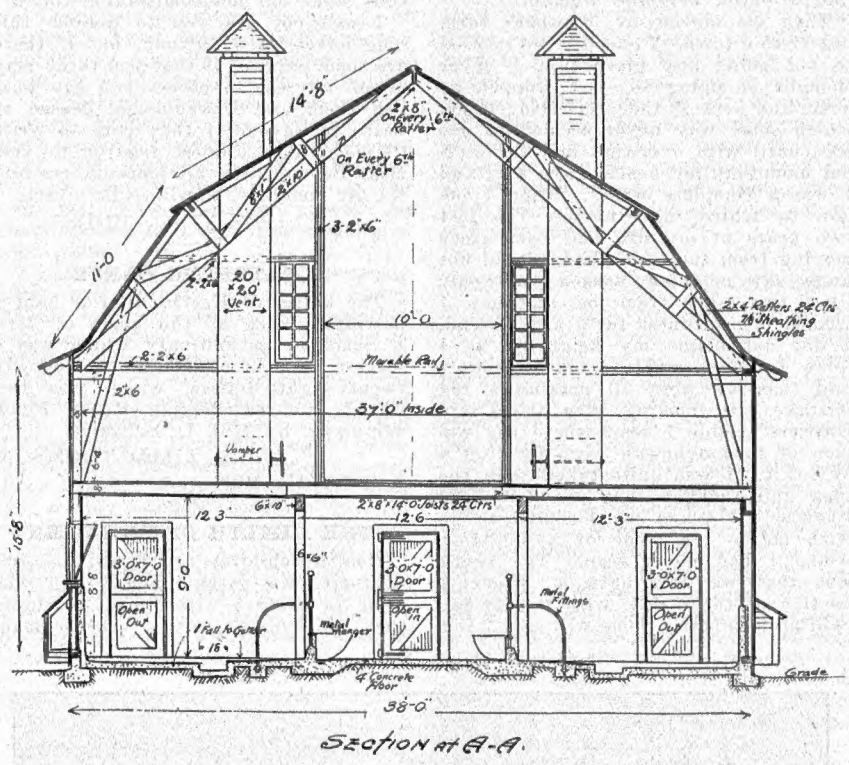
The hip roof has been used in the construction of all our dairy barns for the reason that it affords considerable extra room for storing feed, that is, in comparison to the straight roof. In order to properly secure a hip roof it is necessary that there be a truss on at least every sixth rafter and that the truss be collar-tied to the hip. This is necessary in order to prevent the roof from springing out when the hay-slings are being used. It also affords extra protection to the roof in case of high winds.

Dairy Barn Equipment

Under the head of dairy barn equipment brief discussion might be made of the kind of floors, stanchions and machinery. In the first place it is generally admitted that cement floors are superior to planks, in that they are more durable and also much more cleanly, and, if there is no cash outlay for drawing gravel and laying the cement, it is not so much more expensive than plank floors. There is an objection that the cement is cold on the cows' udders and that the legs sometimes become injured from lying on the cement. These objections, however, can be avoided if plenty of straw is used for bedding.

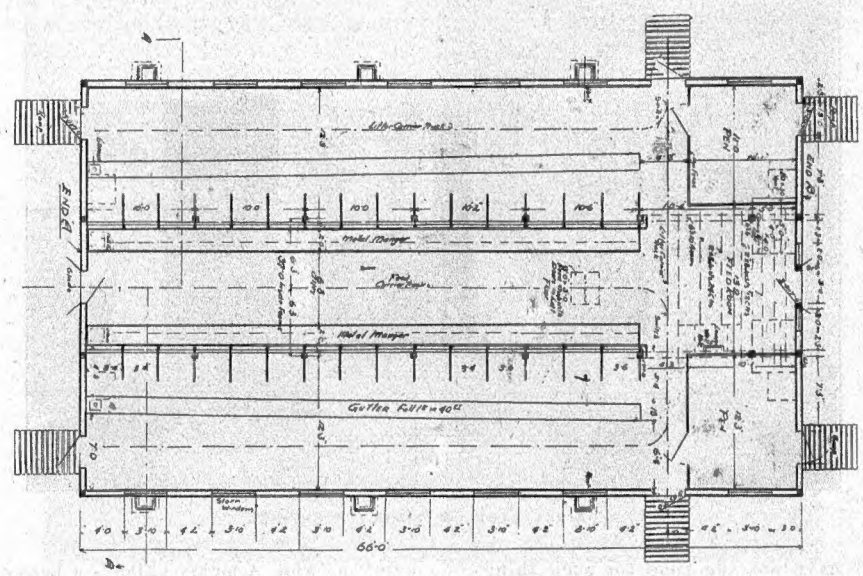
The steel stanchion has now come into such general use that a recommendation for it is scarcely necessary. They are handy, durable and safe. In the matter of hay-slings these too are in very common use and are a labor saving device which are well worth their price. If one is engaged in the dairy business at all extensively it will be found in the interest of economy to have some form of power in order that feed may be cut with the cutting box and that grain may be crushed or ground. The plan in use on the various demonstration farms is to have a ten horse power gasoline engine located on a cement base just outside the dairy barn. A belt connects this engine to a shaft in the loft of the dairy barn from which shaft other belts connect the grinder and the cutting box.

This, in brief, outlines the style of dairy barn which has been found very satisfactory in the province of Alberta. If any one wishes to secure further information respecting construction or equipment, the writer will be pleased to answer any correspondence and to supply blue prints of the barn which has just been described.

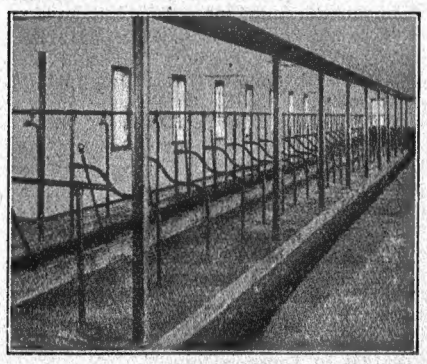


SECTION AT A-A.

Section showing framing, arrangement of ventilation and stalls



Plain of dairy barn in use on some of the Alberta Demonstration Farms



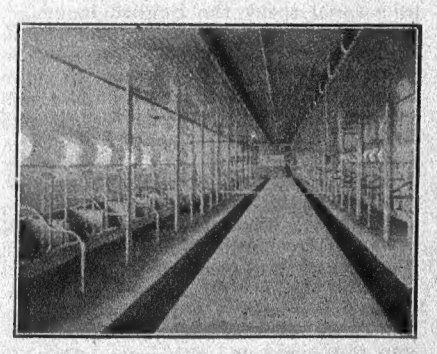
Modern equipment aims to provide cleanliness and comfort

HOW TO INCREASE PRODUCTION

Tho Oklahoma was opened to settlers only twenty-six years ago and each settler got a farm, now the majority of the farmers are tenants. Living is precarious. The only persons certain of income from the land are the owners. This is in the inevitable drift and the only way to block it is to tax the land values only.

It is easier to succeed in the House of Commons than in business.—Mr. Bonar Law.

Tuberculosis is a vicious by-product of an incomplete and ill-formed civilization.—Sir Robert Philip.



Interior of modern dairy barn. Light, sanitary and comfortable

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

THE PASSING OF THE ROD

Much is being written these days about the intelligent punishment, or correction of children and most of the writers condemn whipping unconditionally. Perhaps they are right. I hope they are, but in most of the homes in which I have seen this theory put into practise the children were hopelessly undisciplined. This fact, however, is not enough to condemn the theory that corporal punishment is unnecessary. Too frequently the people who have abolished whipping, fail to apply any other corrective measure unless perhaps a verbal protest against the child's conduct and an admonition not to do it again.

The great writers on child training do not advocate any such parental leniency. They recommend that the child should be made to suffer the natural consequences of his act as he will have to do in after life. If he quarrels with his playmates, isolate him; if he pretends to be sick until after school hours in order to stay outdoors and play, make him stay in bed as a sick child should; if he is deliberately slow about getting ready to go anywhere leave him behind and be absolutely firm about it. Many a child would rather a hundred times take a whipping than suffer the inconvenience of such a punishment, but that is beside the point. The child should be taught to feel that he has to pay for it himself every time he fails to obey.

I fancy the reason that corporal punishment sometimes seems to produce better results is that parents using this method can punish on the spur of the moment and get it over with, whereas the slower method requires greater firmness and strength of character than the majority of people possess or have the energy to exercise.

But it is time parents set about developing this quality of firmness, or with the passing of corporal punishment there will arise a generation of utterly undisciplined young people, who by their lack of training in self control will be utterly unfitted for the battle of life. It is true that corporal punishment is unkind, but a complete lack of discipline seems to me to be infinitely more unkind.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

MANY HOMES FOR BABY

So many homes were found for the wee sick laddie all over Western Canada that we are giving notice here that he is being sent out in a few days to a farm not far distant from Winnipeg. Most cordially thanking our readers for their generous response to this appeal.—F.M.B.

WOMEN NEED TO GET OUT

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have intended writing to you ever since I came home from the Regina Convention. I am so glad to have met you there. I can feel now that we are indeed friends. Your page in the Guide is what I always look forward to, and in reading your editorial of March 10, "Whose business is it?" I decided to write at once as you wrote on a question that I am greatly interested in, as I know from experience the lonely life of the pioneer's wife on the prairies. When I came on to our homestead nine years ago with my husband and baby girl one year old, there were very few women who could speak the English language. We were 60 miles from the end of the railroad and twenty-five miles from the nearest doctor. But we decided to make the best of it and altho our house was only fifteen feet by fifteen feet, it was home to us. We also made room for a homeless young man who had his leg broken and could not manage for himself. Often it was three months at a time that I did not see the face of a woman, but I was not unhappy. We had a number of bachelor neighbors and we invited them for dinners and evening parties and did all we could to make life a little pleasanter for them, and thus we found happiness in giving a little pleasure to others.

We lived on the homestead there for five years. In that time two more babies came to our home with no other medical attention than that given by an inexperienced neighbor woman.

Then we moved to another farm nearer to a town. I had become so used to not going any place that I never thought of doing so, just stopped at home and kept at the everlasting work, which some way never seemed to get less, until with overwork and the eternal monotony my health gave way and I was a complete wreck. Then I began to realize how narrow the last two years of my life had been since moving from the homestead. I did not know my neighbor women who only lived two miles from me, and how I wished in my illness for a kind friend. I did not blame my neighbors as I knew I was as much to blame as they and that we were all making a big mistake. In looking thru the Grain Growers' Guide I read where the women of Saskatchewan were forming a W.G.G.A. I was quite taken with the idea and thought that we should do likewise. I asked my husband to go with me to the home of a neighbor, whom I had never seen. The result was that we now have a Women's Section of the G.G.A. with twenty-five paid up members. Some will say, "But I have not the time for such things." To such I will say, "Make time. You can do it, if you only think so." When your work gets on your nerves get out and away and if that is not possible, go out in the bluffs and listen to the birds singing. If your lot is a hard one, don't sit around and cry about it, get busy and do something. Smile and others will smile with you.

I find my work does not suffer when I take half a day off to attend our meeting or visit a neighbor, and whereas my doctor's bills used to be from fifty to one hundred dollars per year, in the last year since I have taken up other interests outside my home, I have not had one dollar of a doctor's fee. I might say my worst troubles were bad nerves and a weak heart.

But I think the best time of all was the Regina Convention, the first time for me to go away and leave my husband and the children at home alone, but they managed nicely and I enjoyed my trip so very much. It is something to think about with pleasure while attending my home duties and perhaps help to lighten the life of others by my telling them about it. I can understand the hopeless feeling of the women whom you write about, as I have often felt the same as they, and thought at times that life was not worth living but I did not write and tell anyone of my feelings at that time. I consider we are disloyal to our husbands when we do so, as in almost every case our homes are the very best they can afford to give us. Then why make life harder for them by our discontent and thus make our home miserable for all?

I will not ask you to publish this long letter, Miss Beynon, but if there are some parts of it that you think may be of interest to others you can publish them and I would be pleased to write to anyone if they care to write to me. With kindest regards to you, Miss Beynon, and all homemakers and G.G.A. members, I will sign myself

HOPE.

A PATRIOTIC DANCE

The ladies of Kelvin district held a patriotic dance at the home of Mrs. I. Schofield in February which was a success, the proceeds amounting to twenty-eight dollars, which was forwarded to the Belgian Relief Fund, Winnipeg, by Mrs. D. Schofield.

MRS. ADAM THOMSON.
Kelvin P.O., Man.

THE HEALTH OF CHILDREN

Healthy children are a real pleasure to their own parents and to all who come in contact with them, providing they are children with "healthy manners" as well. A sickly child is a heavy tax upon a mother's strength and half the thrilling delight of a parent in watching the child grow in mind and body is lost in such a case. A loud, boisterous, forward, disobedient child is apt to be more of a nuisance to outsiders than to its own parents, for the latter do not ever appear to worry much about Johnny's or Mary's manners. If they did, their children's manners would be considerably better.

Granted a healthy baby to begin with and a mother able to nurse the baby, two points are often overlooked. The first is, regularity in the habits of the child from the first, and the second is, understanding what the baby cries for, and acting accordingly. I visited a neighbor not long ago, who nursed her child three times in the hour and a half of my visit. Every time the baby cried it was fed. After it was fed, it always threw up about two-thirds of its meal. It is very easy to get a baby into this habit and very harmful. The first six weeks feed the baby every two hours, then every two and a half hours, and from the fourth to the eighth month every three hours, and from then on every four hours to one year.

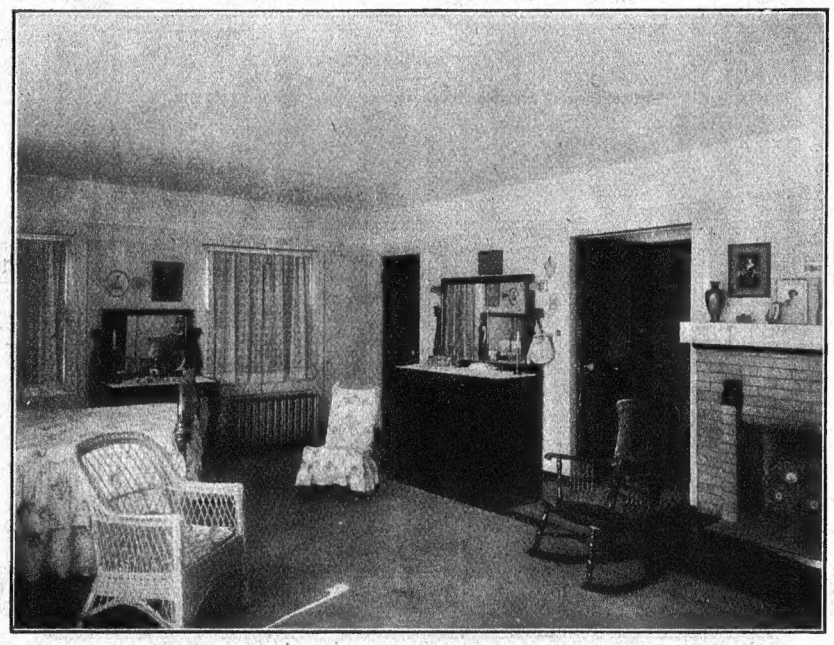
One reads a great deal of advice to mothers in various journals. This advice needs to be taken with a grain of salt, I have found by experience, for no two babies are just exactly alike. One reads "Do not take up a child when it cries if there are no pins sticking into it, or if it is not hungry or does not need changing." Now, I wish to say that a healthy baby, nine times out of ten, does not cry unless there is something wrong. Some babies are very colicky even long after the third month. To hold them in an upright position and pat them gently but smartly for a minute usually brings up the gas, so why let the baby lie there and cry for ten minutes longer. Then, too, the present day idea is always wake up the baby when nursing time comes. That is all right when the baby has had a good sleep, but oftentimes the wee things will have a colicky spell, or for some other reason be wakeful until about half an hour before next feeding time. Then it is not best to wake them up from a deep refreshing slumber. Let them have a sleep for an hour, or even two, but in a small baby in the day time, it is best not to leave them longer without feeding.

If weaning at about five or six months and the prepared cow's milk is too loosening or irritating for the bowels, arrowroot biscuit rolled fine, scalded with a little milk and cream added will often be a very good food. That is what I fed my oldest child from five months to ten months. She walked at ten mouths and gained the proper amount right along.

After one year of age, when the teeth begin to cause restlessness at night be sure and feed lightly at night. Do not give egg or beef soup at night. Plain bread and milk or plain cornstarch custard with a little fruit, as prune juice or apple sauce are best. Don't give meat till the four double teeth have appeared and even then rarely. Often convulsions could be avoided if the proper diet had been given. Don't give meat when the eye-teeth are just about to come thru, nor pastries either. Now I know lots of people will say "Humbug, give them everything—it never hurt 'my' children." That may be, but is it not far better to be a little more careful than necessary, than be sorry when it is too late? I speak from what I have seen. In regard to disciplining children, just adopt a few proverbs. "Consistency, thou art a jewel!" Also "Energy must have an outlet." Don't sometimes punish for a certain offence and sometimes not, but punish every time and it will not take so very many lessons to cure. About spanking the little things, keep it only for a punishment for vital offences. If one spanks for every little misdemeanor, the child will get quite hardened to it, and then what punishment have you left for offences which are serious? Let the punishment be a logical one, if possible. If the child persists in yelling, quietly not angrily, put it into a room by itself, till it discovers there is no use in such a proceeding. If it persists in touching things it should not, place it out of reach of these things and tie it there so it cannot get away. But very, very often one can get a child's mind from mischief making by giving it something to do. Let the child help you. It will enjoy it and save you a lot of disciplining. It is amazing how young they will learn to fetch and carry, pick papers off the floor, dust the chairs and innumerable other things. Very often it is pure laziness of mind in a mother that causes her to scold her children. The child's actions vex her and she lets out her temper by scolding instead of thinking, "Now, what can I give Mary to do to keep her busy?"

One never gets something for nothing in this world. No parent can expect a healthy, well-mannered and obedient child, affectionate and happy withal, without much thought and constant, unvarying care. But love makes these things possible, and don't, ah, don't forget to make the child feel that you love it, no matter what disciplining has to be done. "And the greatest of these is love."

MRS. J. A. JANES.
Aiktow, Sask.



A DAINTY BEDROOM, SIMPLY FURNISHED

Better Potato Crops

An article dealing with one of the important farm crops to which, in a great many cases, little serious attention is given

Potatoes are grown on every farm. How many farmers know the yield that they obtain from the potato patch? This ought to be known because potatoes are one of the standard foods used daily thruout the whole year. In a large number of instances yields would be found to be altogether too low to pay for the cost of production and yet, if proper attention were given to potato growing, a very profitable crop might be harvested.

The time to start to improve potato yields on the farm is during the summer when the vines have fully grown. Those hills showing a good development of healthy vines should be marked by a small stick or twig and later, when the potatoes are being dug, these marked hills should be paid particular attention to. If a good bunch of smooth, even sized, well formed tubers is found they should be kept apart and stored away carefully for next year's seed. The proper storage of potatoes is important. The tubers should be spread out as much as possible. They should not be dumped in heaps or piles. Any vegetables stored in this fashion will tend to heat and spoil. Potatoes should have a chance to get free circulation of air around them and then if kept at an even temperature, just a few degrees above freezing, they will be in good condition for seed in the spring. Some growers prefer to get their selected seed out a week or two before planting time, say the second week in May, and lay it out in the sun, perhaps on the floor of the attic and allow good strong sprouts, on which are a large number of buds, to form.

It is considered best to cut potatoes for seed, leaving two eyes in each piece. Another point to bear in mind is to plant the seed as soon as possible after it has been cut. There is always danger, too, of some of the seed having come in contact with disease and hence all the tubers should be soaked in a formalin solution made up of one pound of formalin to thirty gallons of water, before being put in the ground. Last year was not favorable to potatoes in many districts owing to the drought, but wherever proper preparation and cultivation were carried on, good crops resulted. Geo. Love, Ninga, Man., has been a successful grower of potatoes for a number of years and below is an outline of the manner in which he had a very good return even during last year's dry season.

POTATOES SUCCESSFUL IN MANITOBA

There was so much said of failure in the potato crop last year and so much variation in yield that one cannot attribute all the failure to drought, tho no doubt it was the main factor in the short crop of 1914. Certainly crops were near the exhaustion point at times in July. With potatoes, however, or other cultivated crops, one can keep the cultivator or hoe going, which will, in a great measure, make up for lack of rainfall.

I planted about May 24, cutting the seed and using good, clean, medium sized potatoes, free from scab. I planted them with a plow, dropped from 12 to 16 inches apart in every third furrow, plowing in the furrow into which the seed is dropped quite shallow, say about 3 inches. This method ensures an earlier growth and also a better seed bed for the potato to take root in.

Following the planting, I give a light harrowing, one or two strokes, then again in three or four days and repeat at intervals or about four times at least before the potatoes appear in the row. Then get the scuffler thru the rows, if possible twice a week until they are in bloom.

I use the narrow bottoms for the first few times and do not try to crown or hill up early unless there is an abundance of moisture, as any light rain would drain off and be practically lost to the plants. It is important to conserve every light rainfall by using either the harrow or cultivator. No weed growth should be allowed in any case, as every weed is a pump, using moisture so necessary to cultivate plants.

Following are a few suggestions which, from my own experience, may be helpful: Plant earlier, especially in dry years. Select seed at digging time and save the best, thus improving the quality of the seed. Treat the seed with bluestone solution or formalin to prevent scab. Plant in good ground, rich in humus. If fertilizer is necessary, use strawy manure, preferably the bottom of a straw stack that has been well tramped by stock and partially rotted. This can be best used in the row to cover the seed and when carefully plowed in, unless the season is very dry, should give good results.

I have had good results by spreading fairly well rotted manure on barley stubble, harrowing well to mix somewhat with the surface soil, then plowing in potatoes in the usual way.

To the late settler or where new land is available, backsetting, well worked down, is ideal for potatoes. Scrub land is even better. Even planting or plowing in on sod has been successful sometimes. Light, sharp soil is the best, tho shallow slough bottoms, rich in vegetable matter, properly surface-drained, are ideal for any root crop. To control the potato bug, which some years is very much in evidence, I find that to spray two or three times, at intervals of four or five days with Paris green solution, is quite effective.

—G. L. Man.

EXTENSIVE POTATO GROWING

Potatoes are grown on a large scale on the farm of H. Y. Smith, in the Moose Jaw district. The following account of his operations shows how the successful growing of potatoes can be accomplished where labor is scarce by the use of proper methods and machinery.

Get the youngsters interested in the potato patch

"The land on which we are growing potatoes is a rich, warm, sandy loam and we have endeavored, with good success so far, to have our potato crop take the place of summerfallow. With this in view, our potato crop has always followed two crops of grain, either wheat or oats, and our method of cultivation has been as follows:

The land is plowed at least eight inches deep either in the fall or early spring. We have apparently had equal success with spring and fall plowing. Double disc the land about May 10 and about the 12th to 15th plant in rows 36 inches apart, with sets cut to about three eyes each, spaced about ten to twelve inches apart in the rows. Immediately after planting is completed we have started the light drag harrows and have dragged, weather permitting, twice a week until the plants are three to four inches high. At this time we start a double cultivator which cultivates two rows at a time and have always tried to cultivate at least once a week until about August 1, at which time we hill them up lightly. Hand labor being scarce and expensive, we have done no hoeing, but have, by the above method, succeeded in keeping weeds well in hand. Should there be any weeds likely to go to seed in the rows, we pull these out about August 1 and haul them off and burn them, but by keeping the harrows going early in the season, we have had little or no work in this respect.

The above method has given such success and has taken the place of summerfallow so well that after experience of several years we have found that our wheat crop in the succeeding year has always equalled and in most cases exceeded in yield, crop on land of similar nature, well summerfallowed."

MODERN POTATO MACHINERY

After the land has been put in the proper tilth to form a good seed-bed, potato machinery can be used to good advantage where a large acreage is being planted. A correspondent, who has had experience along this line in the Moose Jaw district writes:

"For planting, what is generally used here is a one-row planter hauled by two horses. With this type of machine the potatoes are fed to a revolving fork. Most machines are constructed so that they can use the whole potato or just the seed. The revolving fork picks up either the potato or the seed and deposits it at certain distances apart. Different gears go with the machine to adjust the distances apart at which the seed is sown. A man with a one-row planter and a team will plant about five acres of potatoes a day.

As a rule the cultivating, except on a very large acreage, is done with a common one-horse cultivator. There is now being introduced here a type of spring tooth cultivator for two horses, which is very satisfactory for cultivating potatoes in an expeditious manner.

For harvesting, the machine used is a combination digger and kicker. The digger consists of a shovel-nosed apparatus, above which is a revolving endless chain on eccentric sprockets. The width of this chain is about 22 inches. At the top of the chain is a set of kickers which separate the vines from the potatoes, leaving the potatoes in a row in the bottom of the furrow.

There is another more expensive type of harvester used, in which the machine is the same as described, but with the addition of an elevator. The potatoes are elevated into a basket instead of being deposited in the bottom of the furrow. With a two or three-horse team a man will harvest about five acres a day."

SCARIFYING ALFALFA SEED

R. McLaren, Maymont, Sask., who has been successfully growing hardy alfalfa for seed for several years, sends The Guide an extract from a letter which he has recently had from Prof. Hansen, the greatest authority on alfalfa, in which he gives two methods of treating Siberian alfalfa seed, to insure a better germination. The outside shell or hull of these hardy seeds is very hard, in fact it is so hard that water will not penetrate it unless conditions are just right, such as soil, temperature, etc. While travelling in northern Asia Prof. Hansen found some seed houses using a scratching machine thru which they put legume seeds so that when they were sown in the soil the moisture would permeate the seed more readily and insure a greater per cent. of germination. Mr. Hansen says that any person can treat his own seed with good results by using the following methods carefully.

One way is to mix the seed with equal parts of soil and moisten well. Then bury in the garden over winter. The freezing of the mixture will tend to crack the outer hard shell something after the manner of a peach pit. The second method is to mix the seed with an equal amount of coarse sand, place in a very strong sack and hammer well with a stick or club; this will cause the sharp edges of the sand to scratch the hull of the seed and so let the water penetrate the seed and germinate it. By experiment it has been found that very hard legume seeds will lie in the ground all summer and not until the frost the following winter cracks the outer shell will the seed grow.

Concerning his own seed growing, Mr. McLaren says: "When I procured my first seed from Prof. Hansen about half of it came up that summer and I kept the weeds out of the plots. The following spring all the rest of the seed came up early in the spring, and the plants grew very fast and had some seed on them that season, which goes to show that the hardest seeds would not germinate until the frost had cracked the outer hull, and they readily germinated in the spring. Nature has provided hardy seeds with hard coverings to withstand the vigorous climates of the north. I planted last summer over four acres of these Siberian alfalfas and they germinated well, in fact my stand is a little too thick and I am going to try some method of thinning the stand next spring. I expect to be able to supply seed from these alfalfas by the pound after this fall, if nothing happens to my crop."

BANK OF B.N.A.

The 79th annual balance sheet of the Bank of British North America, appearing elsewhere in this issue, and which was submitted to a meeting of the shareholders held in London, Eng., on the 2nd March, shows the bank to be in an enviable position, considering the trying conditions which prevailed during the latter half of the year. For nearly two years past the bank has been pursuing a very conservative policy, steadily increasing its resources, but without curtailing in any way advances to customers for legitimate business purposes. As a result of this policy the bank was in a good position to meet the shock which came with the declaration of war in the early days of August.

An examination of the balance sheet shows the coin and Dominion notes on hand to be nearly double the amount held a year ago, making an unusually large percentage of liquid assets to immediate liabilities. It was not considered necessary to make any provision for depreciation of investments, which are of the highest class, including exchequer bonds and Dominion of Canada 3¼% bonds. It is also to be noted that the bank subscribed for $500,000 of the British war loan.

The profits for the year amounted to $645,000, a decrease of $138,000 in comparison with last year's figures. This was to be expected, and is in keeping with the general trend of profits as shown in the balance sheets of other Canadian banks already published. The bank contributed $25,000 to the Patriotic Fund and Canadian Red Cross Society.

Leave of absence on generous conditions has been granted to about 15 per cent. of the staff, who have enlisted for active service with the expeditionary forces.

Supplementary estimates tabled in the Dominion House of Commons amounted to $6,667 540, bringing the total estimated expenditure for the year to slightly more than $197,000,000.

Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

OFFICERS:
Hon. President—D. W. Warner .. .. Edmonton
President—James Speakman .. .. Penhold
Vice-Presidents—
H. W. Woods .. .. Carstairs
Rice Sheppard .. .. Edmonton
S. S. Dunham .. .. Lethbridge
W. D. Trego.. .. .. Gleichen
Sec.-Treasurer—P. P. Woodbridge .. .. Calgary

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:
Victoria—P. S. Austin .. .. Ranfurly
Edmonton—George Long .. .. Namao
Strathcona—H. G. Vickery .. .. Strome
Macleod—G. W. Buchanan .. .. Cowley
Calgary—J. A. Bishop .. .. Beddington
Red Deer—D. Buckingham .. .. Stettler
Medicine Hat—E. E. Sparks .. .. Jenner

CAYLEY GOING STRONG

A meeting of Cayley Union No. 259 was held on March 13, at which a large crowd was present. The union has now over ninety paid up members, and the ladies in the district have formed an auxiliary with twenty-four members. A concert was given on March 15, the proceeds of which amounted to $19.10, same being donated to the Belgian Relief Fund.

A DISTRICT ASSOCIATION

The Dickson, Raven and Big Bend branches of the U.F.A. held a meeting at Dickson on March 27 for the purpose of forming a district association. The meeting was a great success, each union being well represented by delegates who went into every detail thoroughly in connection with the district association and formed the union in a way which was satisfactory to all. They also made provision for any other branches to unite with them if they wished to do so, subject to the approval of the executive of the above association. Wm. Gibson was appointed secretary-treasurer.

CO-OPERATIVE WORK

The fourth meeting of Duhamel Union No. 691 was held on March 19. The union has now a membership of twenty-eight fully paid up. The members are very interested in co-operative purchasing and have already done considerable business in this way. They have saved a good percentage on gopher poison and are now about to order a carload of fence posts. They are also interested in securing a branch of the Co-operative Elevator Co. as they have the necessary acreage and members enough to take shares to cover the percentage required.

GOOD PROSPECTS

A report received from G. J. Johnson, Secretary of Badger Lake local, No. 568, goes to show that that union is making good progress. Three lady members were enrolled at the last meeting. They have just completed the organization of a district Association, and are making inquiries re the formation of an egg circle. Mr. Johnson states that the business men in the town are beginning to wake up and are making some reductions in their prices. The prospects for a good crop this year are excellent and they have more moisture in the ground now than they have had for the past seven years.

SUNNY ALBERTA IS GAY

Sunny Alberta Union, No. 394, has been holding a series of enjoyable entertainments. On February 14 they gave a Valentine ball, which was largely attended. Four cash prizes were awarded to the best represented characters. On March 17 another dance was given, which was also well attended, the music being furnished by the Gem orchestra. On March 27 they had a social afternoon, a splendid program being provided, also ice cream and cake for everybody free of charge. About 150 people were present. The evening was spent in dancing, the Gem orchestra again providing the music.

CO-OPERATION AT VETERAN

Veteran Union, No. 363, has just forwarded dues for ninety members. Meetings were held every second Saturday during the winter and were well attended. The directors met on the intervening Saturdays to discuss the business which was to come up at the next meeting, so that they could come to a decision on same and render it easier to deal with when it came up at the regular meetings. The union has handled two carloads of posts and one of wood direct, and also arranged with a local merchant to handle a carload of willow posts for them. They also made arrangements to purchase their gopher poison and formalin thru a local merchant at a considerable discount and are now arranging to get a quantity of plow lays thru a local blacksmith. The union has also been successful in purchasing several other commodities co-operatively and are now taking orders for wire and binder twine. Several dances were given during the past winter and the ladies who are working for the Red Cross Society served tea after the regular meetings on various occasions, which was much appreciated, the proceeds going to the Red Cross Fund.

BIGSTONE UNION

A meeting of Bigstone Union, No. 407, was held at the Dominion schoolhouse on Saturday, March 27, a large crowd of members and visitors being present. A lunch was served by the ladies, after which the meeting was called to order by the president and the regular business of the union taken up. The co-operative purchasing of farm necessities thru the Youngstown District Association was discussed. Several new members were admitted to the union and the third Saturday of each month was decided on as the time for regular meetings.

INTEREST IS KEEN

The secretary of Mountain Peak Union, No. 125, in forwarding dues for nineteen members, reports that the union has been very successful during the past three months. They have handled four barrels of coal oil at a saving of ten cents per gallon, also the greater part of a 400 lb. barrel of formalin and nearly fifty ounces of strychnine for gopher poison. Since the beginning of the year twelve new members have been enrolled. The members have taken a keen and active interest in the meetings during the winter months and it is hoped that there will be no slackening off in this interest even when the rush of spring work is occupying their time and thoughts.

SUFFIELD ORGANIZED

Suffield Union, No. 715, was organized on March 20 at the Royal schoolhouse, with a membership of seventeen, with the assistance of C. A. Thomas, secretary of Blue Grass Union, No. 336. The next meeting was arranged for on the third of April.

NEED A WAREHOUSE

Gilt Edge Union, No. 426, was reorganized on February 24, 1915, and the secretary, J. G. Lewis, states that they are out for business this time and intend to take full advantage of all the opportunities offered them by the Association. They are rather at a disadvantage at present, not having a place in the town where they can unload carload lots, but they hope to remedy this in a short time, when they will be in a better position to purchase their goods co-operatively. Eighteen members were enrolled at the organization meeting and from Mr. Lewis' report there seems to be every prospect of Gilt Edge being a good live union.

WAR ON GOPHERS

R. E. Foster, Secretary of Argyle Union, No. 81, reports that they are going to have a live union this year. New members are joining at every meeting. They have started a Patriotic Fund and are planning for a picnic on the 24th of May, the proceeds of which are to go to same. They have also started a gopher killing competition, with first, second and third prizes of $15, $10 and $5 respectively.

VICE-PRESIDENT SPOKE

Twelve Mile Coulee Union, No. 559, has been holding meetings regularly during the winter and the members have had pleasant as well as profitable times. On March 30 a meeting was held in the Twelve Mile schoolhouse, which was addressed by S. S. Dunham, Vice-President of the U. F. A. The meeting was well attended, the schoolhouse being literally packed with members and their families. Everyone was deeply interested in the address given. Short speeches were also given by Mr. Oliver, of Lethbridge; Mr. Hunt, Reeve of Little Bow municipality, and J. G. Wiseguard, after which a splendid supper was served by the ladies and dancing was indulged in by the young folk. Nine new members were enrolled at this meeting.

BRUNETTA DOING WELL

Brunetta local, No. 247, held a very successful social on March 19 for the purpose of stimulating interest in the union and raising funds for relief in the war stricken area, in accordance with the request from the head office. The sum of $12.00 was realized over and above expenses. After a very fine program Mr. Glambeck, of Queenstown Union, No. 160, gave a very interesting and convincing address on the farmers' movement. The union gained seven additional members at this meeting. Altho situated in the dried out portion of the province, the union has had a very successful year, and intends to join the Little Bow District Association in order to purchase various farm necessities co-operatively. They have recently purchased a carload of feed oats from the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company, at a saving of four cents per bushel, making the total saving on the car $100.

CO-OPERATING WITH MERCHANTS

Robt. M. Fenner, Secretary of Kirkpatrick local, No. 651, reports that the union is still alive, and altho they have not been doing very much during the winter, the members are beginning to take more interest since they see that the union is growing and intend to benefit themselves. The members have arranged for the purchasing of their goods co-operatively in their town at a considerable saving. On presenting his U. F. A. card to any of the merchants, a member is able to secure a special discount. The union has now fifty-five members, including ladies. The latter have formed a social committee and provide cake, coffee, etc., at the meetings, which helps to make things more sociable.

ENTHUSIASTIC

Turkey Hill Union, No. 630, has now twenty-four fully paid up members, and looks forward to a large increase in the membership roll during this year. In January last they held a social in order to raise funds to send their delegate, Mr. Shane, to the convention and also to keep up the financial side of their organization. Mr. Shane returned from Edmonton full of enthusiasm and gave an interesting account of the proceedings, dealing with some of the more vital questions that were under discussion. The secretary states that with regard to the "Course of Study in Rural Citizenship," he hopes to get the members interested in some such course of study in order to make the meetings of a more social and educational nature. However, as spring work is now on, they cannot do much along these lines, but will endeavor to carry out his plans in the winter.

HARD TIMES

M. B. Culver, secretary of University Union, No. 684, reports that they have now thirty-seven members and hope to get more before long. The last two meetings were poorly attended, but Mr. Culver is making every effort to make the meetings more interesting and we trust that he will be successful in getting a good attendance in the future. So far the union has not done much co-operative purchasing, as money is scarce in the district, but there are prospects of a good crop this year and it is hoped that things will liven up a bit.

U. F. A. BEDS FOR SOLDIERS

We are in receipt of the following letter from the Hon. Secretary-Treasurer of the Canadian Red Cross Society, Alberta Provincial branch:

"I beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your cheque for two hundred dollars ($200) from the United Farmers of Alberta, to provide four beds in the Duchess of Connaught's Canadian Red Cross Hospital, Cliveden, England.

"We are most grateful to you for your splendid contribution and are forwarding it at once to headquarters. I will inform our secretary that these beds are to have the following inscription placed over them: 'Donated by the United Farmers of Alberta, in memory of their late President, Mr. W.J. Tregillus', and should there be any further expense connected with this matter I will notify you.

"Will you kindly convey to all your members our hearty thanks and appreciation of their gift."

The above donation represents the proceeds derived from the sale of the memorial folders of our late President, W. J. Tregillus. Additional copies of this folder can be secured from this office and we would like, if possible, to at least double the sum which has already been realized for this purpose.

PATRIOTIC SOCIAL

Eye Hill Union, No. 553, has been holding a social, a large number of people being in attendance. A. C. Muir acted as chairman. There were piano solos, dialogues, recitations and patriotic songs in which all took part, but special mention should be made of the small boys and girls. Mr. Gregoire acted as auctioneer in the sale of the boxes, the proceeds of which amounted to $58.00. This sum has been forwarded by the secretary as a contribution to the U. F. A. War Relief Fund. The meeting broke up with a vote of thanks to all assisting in same and the singing of the National Anthem.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged	$1,513.70
Namao Union, No. 17	27.50
Gwynne Union, No. 15	9.05
Claresholm Union, No. 79	1.00
Little Gap Union, No. 481	10.00
Pleasant View Union, No. 541	20.35
Letts Union, No. 405	13.25
J. H. Dearnaly	5.00
Cornucopia Union, No. 231	31.00
Garden Plain Union, No. 310	14.00
Wavy Lake Union, No. 30	35.35
Ellsworth Union, No. 455	30.00
Springburn Union, No. 596	28.85
Alix W. Aux. of the U.F.A.	46.00
Partridge Hill Union, No. 583	6.00
Fairfield Union, No. 638	45.00
Ferry Bank Union, No. 578	34.60
Onoway Union, No. 131	2.50
Trenville Union, No. 130	14.60
Prairie Park Union, No. 42	110.00
Airdrie Union, No. 239	53.65
Cayley Union, No. 259	19.10
New Brigden Union, No. 348	15.00
Ranfurly Union, No. 25	57.00
Chailey Union, No. 151	30.00
Sulpher Springs Union, No. 466	20.00
Love Vale Union, No. 586	10.00
Valley View Union, No. 360	1.40
Gadsby Union, No. 129	105.00
Twelve Mile Coulee Union, No. 559	10.00
Total	$2,318.90

PATRIOTIC FUND

Previously acknowledged	$102.70
Sarcee Butte Union, No. 462	40.75
Total	$143.45

RED CROSS FUND

Previously acknowledged	$271.35
Laurence Union, No. 406	25.40
Pleasant View Union, No. 541	20.30
Total	$317.05

U. F. A. PATRIOTIC FUND

Twin Lakes Union, No. 635	$75.00
Heathdale Union, No. 581	16.00
Lousana Union, No. 381	28.70
Tofield Union, No. 622	39.00
Craigmyle Union, No. 242	5.00
Partridge Hills Union, No. 583	19.00
Brunetta Union, No. 247	12.00
Nanton Union, No. 367	15.00
Alsask Union, No. 696	7.55
Pine Creek Union, No. 624	10.70
Universal Union, No. 570	40.00
Eye Hill Union, No. 553	58.00
Highland Union, No. 557	14.00
Total	$339.95

Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President, Culross, Man., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

OFFICERS:
Honorary President:
J. W. Scallion .. .. Virden
President:
R. C. Henders .. .. Culross
Vice-President:
J. S. Wood .. .. Oakville
Secretary-Treasurer:
R. McKenzie .. .. Winnipeg

DIRECTORS:
Peter Wright .. .. Myrtle
J. L. Brown .. .. Pilot Mound
P. D. McArthur .. .. Longburn
Frank Simpson .. .. Shoal Lake
W. H. English .. .. Harding
R. J. Avison.. .. .. Gilbert Plains

GOD MADE FARMERS

Recently the Gulf State Farmer made an argument that farmers were born, not made. Following this statement, the Farmers' Review takes up the question and says:—

"Some one has said, 'Farming is a profession requiring more brains than law, more technical training than medicine, more uprightness than theology. It is its own reward. God made farmers. The other professions are parasites.' There is more truth in this statement than some people are wont to believe, but the unbelievers are growing less in number each year. Proof is unnecessary to the man who has tried farming, he admits it. To the unsophisticated we would say, get out and try farming for a season or two and then see what you think. Success on the farm requires something more than an inexhaustible capacity for manual labor. On the other hand, even a college training will not alone suffice."

PAMPHLET WANTED

At the convention held in Portage la Prairie lately the following resolution was passed:—

"It was the opinion of the meeting of the Grain Growers of Berton that a pamphlet be published setting forth the benefits that have been derived from the organization."

KELWOOD ORGANIZED

We have received the following interesting letter from W. E. Dynes, of Kelwood: You will no doubt be informed before this that we have organized a branch of this Association at Kelwood. We would like to have a few constitutions and other literature, also have you any cuts of membership cards or receipts for membership. Kindly say what you charge for constitutions. We have enrolled twenty-eight members here so far.

W. E. DYNES,
Sec.-Treas.

A WOMAN CO-OPERATOR

The following paper was read by Mrs. A. Tooth, of Eli, at the quarterly meeting of our Oakville Co-operative Society on April 6. Mrs. Tooth is one of two women directors on the board of management of the Oakville Society.

When our president phoned me that he wished me to speak on co-operation, my first thought was that it would be quite impossible, but remembering the motto of our Elm Bank Women's Club, "There's something for me to do and I will do it to the best of my ability," I went to our encyclopaedia and amongst a mass of information culled this:

"The co-operative idea, as would probably be held by its most staunch propounders, requires identity of purpose and interest with community of advantages and risks."

From this definition it seemed to me that the farming community are of necessity the greatest of co-operators. In the family the small child has its little chore, thus forming a habit of helpfulness. The farmer's wife is a great co-operator, she is intimately bound up with the business part as well as being the home maker. She is an integral part of the success of the work, on her much depends.

The American Farmer in reply to the query, is marriage a failure, replied, "You bet it isn't. Mehitable milks the cows, slops the calves, feeds the pigs, cooks for six men, sends three children to school, looks after three more—you bet marriage pays."

That certainly looks like very definite co-operation; but like charity, if it begins at home it should not end there, it should widen out, in so doing the community benefits and it becomes real co-operation.

Possibly church work is our first idea, and as we see the real need of business enterprise, a co-operative store results, which from small beginnings with foresight and pertinacity will grow and become far reaching in its results. Being our own we do all that in us lies to make it a success and successful work reacts on ourselves, making us more capable of fresh effort. We see that co-operation is helpful in church, business and state, so we hold the helping hand out further. In this time of stress we need to reach far to help those who are so loyally fighting for us, giving their best that we may all reap, surely it will make useful that—"United we stand, divided we fall."

Years ago a small community of negroes working in the cotton plantations found it impossible to pay the prices charged for the necessities of life. They met and decided to buy a co-operative sack of meal. That enforced and small beginning has resulted in the largest co-operative business in the States.

A LIVESTOCK SOCIETY

The Dacotah Branch of the Grain Growers' Association are now incorporating a company to sell their own cattle and pigs, thus eliminating the local buyer. The shares are sold for $5 each and anv member with one paid up share is qualified to ship his animals thru the co-operative organization. The chairman of the selling committee keeps a list of the number of animals ready for shipment. When sufficient are listed he orders a car, notifies the owners when to load. The car is taken charge of personally by the chairman whose duty it is to take it to Winnipeg and make the sales. Each member receives the price of his animals less expenses, which includes remuneration of the chairman. This is a new departure in that locality and results must be waited for, but no doubt they depend on the amount of co-operation amongst the members, "for as we sow, so shall we also reap."

THE TARIFF INCREASES

The last increase in customs duties is the most talked of question among farmers that we have at the present time. As a large percentage of our farmers really do not know the amount of customs duties they have to pay, the following schedule will give them food for thought.

Different items on the tariff schedule are classified under the amounts of duty imposed. It will be noted that the highest duty is imposed upon articles that are largely used by farmers and industrial workers, in other words, the highest duties are imposed upon the wealth producers.

The British preferential tariff runs from 5 per cent. on woollens to 33⅓ per cent. on most articles, less than the general tariff.

The following articles are subject to a duty of 25 per cent., plus 7½ per cent., a total of 32½ per cent., under the general tariff:

Animals living, palms, ferns, rubber plants, gladiolus, dahlias, paeonies, cranberries and fruits N.O.P.

Oysters in the shell and all products of the fisheries N.O.P.

Books of fiction such as novels, unbound or paper bound, newspapers or supplemental editions or parts thereof.

Straw board, millboard and cardboard, not pasted or coated, tarred or felt board, sand paper and emery paper or cloth.

Non-alcoholic liquid disinfectants for dipping or spraying, all chemical compounds.

Paraffin wax, sealing wax, candles, putty of all kinds, writing ink, lard oil, neatsfoot oil, slate pencils, slates, manufactures of asbestos.

Manufactures of tin, zinc and aluminum.

Wire rope, clothes line, picture or other twisted wire and cable.

Typewriters, hay loaders and tedders, potato diggers, fodder and feed cutters, grain crushers and fanning mills, farm, road or field rollers, post hole diggers, snaths, and other agricultural implements N.O.P.

Stoves of all kinds.

All kinds of finished lumber, such as flooring, siding, shiplap, wainscotting, jointed ceiling, doors and sash casings, base boards, mouldings, etc., and all manufactures of wood and of fibre.

Grey cotton and flax fabrics unbleached N.O.P. Batts, batting and sheet wadding, cotton warps and cotton yarns N.O.P. White cotton and linen fabrics bleached N.O.P., tailors hollands of linen and towelling of cotton or linen in the web.

Cotton or linen thread, and crochet and knitting cotton.

Manufactures of jute, twine or cordage of all kinds, sails for boats or ships.

Freight wagons, farm wagons, drays and sleighs.

Brass band instruments.

India rubber boots and shoes.

Manufactures of leather N.O.P.

Magic lanterns, slides, films, philosophical, photographic and mathematical and optical instruments N.O.P., cyclometers, pedometers, etc.

Fire works and emery wheels.

Thirty-seven and a Half Per Cent

The following are subject to a duty of 30 per cent., plus 7½ per cent., a total of 37½ per cent.:

Mechanical tools of all kinds.

Rifles, revolvers, pistols, shot guns, gun cases of all kinds, game bags, cartridge belts, loading tools, swords and bayonets, foils and masks and ammunition.

Knives and forks, razors, scissors and cutlery of all kinds.

Clocks, watches and watch cases and time recorders.

Spectacles and finished lenses of all kinds.

Lamps, side lights and head lights, lanterns, chandeliers, gas, electric or other lighting fixtures, burners, shades and shade holders.

Safes, vaults, scales, balances and strength testing machines, sewing machines.

Piano, organs and musical instruments of all kinds N.O.P., phonographs, graphophones, gramaphones and finished parts thereof, including cylinders and records and mechanical piano and organ players.

Covered wire, wire cloth, needles and pins, buckles and clasps, patterns of brass, iron or steel not being models, fishing rods, walking sticks and canes and all manufactures of steel, iron, brass or copper not being machinery or electric apparatus.

Bead ornaments and of alabaster, spar amber, terra cotta or composition statues and statuettes, fans, dolls and toys of all kinds.

Fur clothing, caps, hats, muffs, tippetts.

Signs of any kind other than paper. Letters and numerals other than paper.

House, office or store furniture of wood, iron or other material, blinds of wood, iron or other material not textile or paper, picture and photograph frames, kitchen and household hollow ware, plain black or coated and nickel and aluminum.

Harness and saddlery of all kinds, whips, leatherboard and leatheroid manufactures of all kinds N.O.P.

Trunks, valises, hat boxes and carpet bags, tool bags and baskets of all kinds.

Boots and shoes, slippers and insoles.

Tile and mosaic flooring, manufactures of stone and slate, mantles, stained or ornamental glass windows, white lead fillers and liquid paints.

Railway and tramway cars, wheel barrows, road or railway scrapers, bicycles and tricycles.

Thirty-five Per Cent.

The following are subject to a duty of 27½ per cent., plus 7½ per cent., a total of 35 per cent.:

Telephone and telegraph instruments, electrical and galvanic batteries, electric motors and dynamos, generators, sockets and insulators and electrical apparatus of all kinds N.O.P.

Boilers and all machinery of iron or steel N.O.P., iron or steel castings and integral parts of machinery specified in this item. Gas and steam engines other than for farm purposes, saw mill, planing mill, elevator, flour mill, foundry and machine shops, machinery belting N.O.P.

Rubber cement and all manufactures of rubber or gutta percha N.O.P.

Brushes of all kinds.

Lead pencils, pens, penholders and rulers.

Canned meats, poultry and game, extracts of meats and soups of all kinds.

Plate glass between 7 and 25 square feet.

Gold and silver leaf, Dutch of schlag metal leaf, brocade and bronze powders.

Ground mustard, sago, tapioca, paper bags or sacks, shoe blacking, leather dressings and knife or other polish.

Forty-two and a Half Per Cent.

The following are subject to a duty of 35 per cent., plus 7½ per cent., a total of 42½ per cent.:

Waterproof clothing, cotton and linen clothing, corsets, braids, fringes, cords, elastic round or flat, tassels, handkerchiefs, blankets, flannels, fabrics of cotton or wool, wearing apparel and ready made clothing of wool, worsted or cotton and wool cloths of doeskin, cassimeres, tweeds, coatings and overcoatings, felt cloth, undershirts, drawers and knitted goods.

Socks and stockings of all kinds, suspenders, gloves, mitts, hats, caps, hoods and bonnets N.O.P., hat and bonnet crowns, hat, cap and bonnet shapes.

Umbrella, parasols and sunshades, manufactures of hair, regalia badges and belts of all kinds N.O.P.

Jewelry of all kinds for the adornment of the person N.O.P.

Combs of all kinds for the toilet and personal use.

Buttons of all kinds.

Marble and granite and manufactures thereof N.O.P.

Electric light carbons and carbon points.

Plate glass N.O.P.

Carpets, mats, rugs, linoleums, floor, table and shelf oil cloth, cork matting or carpets, hangings and curtains, wall paper, sterling and other silverware, nickel plated ware, gilt or electric plated ware and manufactures of gold and silver N.O.P.

Closets, urinals, basins, baths, bath tubs, sinks, laundry tubs and clothes wringers.

Silvered glass and mirrors of all kinds.

Paper and envelopes, ledgers, journals and other blank form account or record books, law forms, bank notes, drafts, bills of exchange and similar forms, labels, tags, tickets and all manufactures of paper N.O.P.

Tobacco pipes, cigarette cases, smokers' sets and tobacco pouches.

Automobiles, motor trucks, motorcycles, buggies, buckboards, democrats, carriages, cutters, children's carriages, go-carts, sleds and parts thereof, and pleasure carts, locomotives and motor cars for railways and tramways, fire engines and fire extinguishers and sprinklers for fire protection, springs, axles, axlebars N.O.P.

Auto tires, motorcycle tires and all tires of rubber for vehicles.

Billiard tables with or without pockets, and bagatelle and other game tables or boards, cues, balls, cue racks and cue tips, trawls, trawling spoons, fly hooks, sinkers and swivels, bait and hooks and skates of all kinds.

Show cases of all kinds and metal parts thereof.

Bird, squirrel or rat cages of metal.

Gas meters.

BERESFORD BRANCH

This branch of the Grain Growers' Association is still in a healthy condition. They have been doing considerable business in co-operative buying of apples, wood, fence posts, and flour and feed, making a considerable saving on each car to the community. At the last meeting, held on March 24, they discussed the advisability of ordering a car of twine and asked for quotations from the different firms.

Owing to the success which the Association met with in their plowing match last year they decided to hold another one this year. The committee appointed for the managing of it this year is busy making arrangements and is endeavoring to have the match a greater success than ever. The plowing will be done on R. A. Cox's farm, adjoining the village of Beresford. The date has been set for June 10.

PLUM COULEE BRANCH

Our organizer, Mr. McCuish, helped organize an Association at Plum Coulee on the 27th inst., to be known as the Plum Coulee branch.

EXECUTIVE:
Hon. President—E. N. Hopkins .. .. Moose Jaw
Hon. Vice-President—C. A. Dunning .. Regina
President—J. A. Maharg .. .. Moose Jaw
Vice-President—A. G. Hawkes .. .. .. Percival
Sec.-Treasurer—J. B. Musselman.. ..Moose Jaw
Fred W. Green .. .. Moose Jaw
Thos. Sales .. .. Langham
J. F. Reid .. .. Orcadia

DIRECTORS AT LARGE:
Fred W. Green .. .. Moose Jaw
George Langley .. .. Maymont
C. E. Flatt .. .. Tantallon
W. J. Thompson .. .. Warman
J. B. Musselman .. .. Moose Jaw

Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:
Dist. No. 1—W. H. Beasley .. .. Balbeck
" 2—M. P. Roddy .. .. Rouleau
" 3—G. E. Noddle .. .. .. Lampman
" 4—R. M. Johnston.. .. .. Eastview
" 5—J. W. Easton .. .. .. Moosomin
" 6—F. W. Redman .. .. .. Grenfell
" 7—C. O. A. Travis .. .. Govan
" 8—Thorn M. Eddy .. .. .. Bethune
" 9—John F. Reid .. .. Orcadia
" 10—J. L. Rooke .. .. Togo
" 11—T. Sales .. .. Langham
" 12—Andrew Knox .. .. Prince Albert
" 13—W. H. Lilwall .. .. Wilkie
" 14—T. M. Morgan .. .. .. Aquadell
" 15—Frank Burton .. .. .. Vanguard
" 16—W. T. Hall .. .. Surbiton

FAVORS IMPORTED GOODS

Whereas our country as a part of the British Empire is engaged in a just and righteous war, a war in which we believe the existence of free institutions and British ideals to be at stake;

And whereas in order to provide additional revenue to meet the necessary expenses in connection with such war the government of our country have increased the customs duties on certain articles.

And whereas we believe it to be the duty of every patriotic Canadian to endeavor to the best of his ability to assist in providing the required revenue: Therefore, be it resolved:

1. That this local organization of the Grain Growers' Association of Saskatchewan most respectfully but earnestly urge upon the Central Executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association that in connection with the buying for distribution of all manufactured articles, and especially of those articles immediately affected by the proposed increase of tariff, they use their utmost influence to secure only imported articles where possible and that they further and at the same time endeavor to create a demand among local organizations for such imported goods and merchandise.

2. That the Central Executive use their influence in this connection with every department of the co-operative work of the association.

3. That wherever possible preference be given to goods and merchandise of British manufacture.

SOVEREIGN LOCAL,
Herman F. Holler, Sec.

Equity Twine Has No Tariff Protection

Secretary, Sovereign G. G. A.:—I am greatly interested in the resolution which you have forwarded and will give the same publicity.

Many lines of goods which the Central is handling it does not import and at all times we need to secure for our people the best values possible with respect to the source of supply as only by so doing can we meet the intense competition which the big interests are putting up in their efforts to forestall our movement before it gets too strong to be killed.

Our Equity twine which we have secured for our locals this year is produced in Canada in one of the best equipped factories on the American continent. This twine should especially appeal to you and to all grain growers because it is made in Canada without any tariff protection whatever. If your local is sincere—as no doubt you are—in passing this resolution, you will see the importance of supporting this twine factory, which has not, and never has had, any tariff protection. The other line of twine which we are handling is Bluebell twine, manufactured in Ireland. This will also meet with your approval.—J. B. M.

HEAD OFFICE MOVING AGAIN

For the third time in little over a year the Central Office is about to move to larger quarters. This has been necessitated by the fact that the Association has grown very rapidly in numbers and in the variety of its activities. The doubling of the membership has itself added greatly to the work at the Central, but this has been enormously increased by the widening of its field of activities.

The work of the co-operative wholesale department is constantly growing, and new branches of endeavor along these lines are from time to time being added, not alone in the purchasing of supplies, but as well in the marketing of produce.

Storing and Marketing

There is the utmost need at the present of the Central undertaking the handling of eggs and live stock. The executive is planning to open a live stock commission department at Moose Jaw if a market can be established here, and lack of capital alone has restrained the Central from handling eggs on a very large scale.

Something will be done at once in connection with eggs and at least a sufficient quantity handled to establish a basis for the future. Co-operative marketing is, of course, what is most desired. Locals should be able to send their eggs to the Central to be placed in cold storage after being carefully candled (inspected), and to be sold out only as required by the trade. Cash advances, however, would have to be made to locals on these eggs and this requires capital.

If locals will practice the utmost care and send only first class eggs, a reputation for Grain Growers' eggs could be built up that would be a valuable asset to our members.

Need Permanent Home

The time has now arrived when the head office is in need of a permanent home, but the capital required to purchase or build one could be employed in other ways such as above suggested to such very great advantage of the members that, for the present, we move fully anticipating that the quarters now being taken will not suffice for more than a few months.—J. B. M.

FARMERS NEGLECT CORRESPONDENCE

There is no doubt that occasionally farmers are pressed unduly by their creditors. It is an outstanding fact, however, that a very large percentage of farmers pay all too little attention to their obligations. Especially is this the case in the matter of answering correspondence. If seventy-five per cent. of the farmers seeking from the government protection against their creditors have been guilty of gross neglect of correspondence, then this is a matter which the Association can well afford to take up with its members.

The following letter will show what has been the experience of the statistical branch of the department of agriculture, which has done so much during the past winter to protect farmers whose crops this year were a failure, from being sold out by impatient creditors.

The farmer who fails to give attention to his obligations, or who will not answer correspondence, is entitled to little sympathy when his creditor finally loses patience and takes drastic action. —J. B. M.

Central Secretary:—With further reference to your letter of February 25 Re ——— I beg to say that I at once took the matter up with ———.

If you are corresponding with this man you might inform him that it would appear that his trouble with his creditors is largely due to his lax methods of attending to his business.

I may say that seventy-five per cent. of the letters we receive from farmers who are having trouble with their creditors leads to the conclusion that their trouble originates from not answering correspondence which is sent to them from their creditors. Bankers, especially, are very strict in having their letters acknowledged, and if they are willing to carry a man and renew his notes, they insist upon an answer to their correspondence.

With this particular case we received a letter last December from Mr. ——— and since January 7 have received no further correspondence, notwithstanding we wrote to him asking him to send us a statement of his financial standing. It would appear that it is the same with letters sent from the manager of the bank.

F. HEDLEY AULD,
Dept. of Agriculture.

DISCUSS PROBLEMS IN THE LOCAL

Correspondence at the head office is becoming so voluminous that it has proven very difficult to promptly answer many of the letters which are of a character requiring either investigation, research or the personal attention of the secretary. Much work could be saved the Central Office and very much benefit would result therefrom, if members, who are now in the habit of writing the Central Office for information and advice, would bring their matters before a meeting of the local or the local board for discussion. Very frequently a member's problem could be better solved by his local board than by the Central Office and great benefit would result to the members generally from the discussion of these problems in their meeting.

Frequently the Central has no way of knowing whether parties corresponding with it are members of the association or not. It will not be possible for the Central to correspond regularly direct with the vast number of private members of the association. The expense incurred would be vastly greater than the amount put up in membership fees from year to year. It would be wise, therefore, whenever a private member has a problem in connection with which he requires the advice or assistance of the association that he should first lay his case before a meeting of the local association or the local board. Then, if the matter cannot be handled by the local body, corespondence may be taken up with the Central.—J. B. M.

THRESHING PATRIOTIC ACRE

The following is a copy of a resolution passed at a meeting of the members of Kincora Grain Growers' association, held on Saturday, March 6:

Moved by J. J. Adam, seconded by E. Cameron, "That the threshers of this district be asked to thresh free of charge the grain grown by members of this local which has been contributed to the Patriotic Acre scheme." Carried unanimously.

Pres., G. N. FARRELL.
Sec., J. J. ADAM.

MEETING AT LUMSDEN

A meeting was held in Lumsden on March 6 for the purpose of re-organizing the Lumsden Grain Growers' Association, and the following officers were elected:—president, A. Anslow; vice-president, H. K. Miller; secretary-treasurer, James D. Sled; directors, Mr. Neville, Robt. Howland, Chas. Mann, Geo. Suggett, Chas. Burgess, Angus Grant.

The meeting listened with interest to an address give by Mr. Powell of the Grain Growers' Grain Co. Mr. Powell spoke on the history of the Company up to the present time and was accorded a hearty vote of thanks for his inspiring address.

We have twenty-two paid up members and enclosed find $8.50, being half the membership fees as five are life members.

JAMES D. SLED.
Sec. Lumsden G.G.A.

PARK BLUFF ORGANIZED

A meeting of the residents of Park Bluff was held in the school house on Wednesday, March 24, to discuss the advisability or otherwise of forming a local branch of the S.G.G.A.

C. Davis, the organizer from North Battleford was present. Geo. Chapman was unanimously voted to be chairman of the meeting and after a few opening remarks called upon Mr. Davis to enlighten those present as to the advantages to be obtained by belonging to the Grain Growers' Association.

Mr. Davis, after a long and interesting discourse thoroughly convinced the audience that to keep out of the Grain Growers' Association was like "cutting off their nose to spite their face," so to speak, and it was decided by those present to form a local branch at once.

The following officers were appointed:—president, Carl Nordgren; vice-president, Magnus Anderson; secretary-treasurer, G. Chapman; directors, O. T. Lanegraff, E. W. E. Webb, Oscar Forsell.

G. CHAPMAN,
Sec. Park Bluff G.G.A.

AN ALL DAY AFFAIR

Please find enclosed postal notes for $12.50, being fees for 1915 for twenty-five members. Fifteen of this number are new members, the balance renewals. We also have obtained twelve new members, paying their fees November 1, 1915 and five renewals to pay November 1, 1915.

We held a very successful anniversary on March 20, the weather conditions being favorable and a very large crowd in attendance. Between ten and eleven a.m. members began to arrive from all directions with lunch baskets showing up very prominently. Soon after eleven o'clock President W. F. Kinley called the meeting to order with a selection by the local brass band. The business part of the meeting was then put thru, after which everyone did justice to a splendid lunch generously provided by the ladies. After lunch our local brass band gave a few selections out of doors, which pleased the crowd immensely.

The large gathering then proceeded indoors to hear the final speeches in connection with debating contests carried on during the past winter. Seven contestants put up excellent speeches on various subjects, which were eagerly listened to by everyone present. The judges finally awarded prizes as follows:—1st prize, F. W. Kinley; 2nd, T. E. Bates; 3rd, Len White.

A few songs and selections by the band brought to an end a very enjoyable day. Votes of thanks were given to the judges for their part of the work, to the local brass band for their part of the entertainment and also to the ladies for providing such an excellent lunch.

GEO. W. HILLIER,
Acme G.G.A.

AT SKULL CREEK

A local of the Grain Growers' Association was organized here today. L. Pollard, the delegate from Stone G.G.A. to Regina, gave a very interesting address on the good work the association is doing. He also dealt on the importance of the Patriotic Acre.

Seventeen members have joined so far and the following officers were appointed:—president, Jas. Mann; vice-president, Thos. Peters; hon. president, E. W. McDowell; secretary-treasurer, Chas. Raymond; directors, Lloyd Willows, John Raymond, John Birchall, A. O. Graham, Milton McCreary, Thos. Doyle; social committee, Jas. Mann, P. Ross, Robt. Birchall, S. Hobbs, Jr., A. O. Graham.

The social committee has already got up a concert in aid of the Patriotic Fund. We had a very good program and a fine crowd turned out. Meetings and socials are to be held in the Moundville school house. Meetings will be held on the third Saturday of every month.

Enclosed you will find $8.50 being your share of the membership fees.

CHAS. RAYMOND,
Sec. Skull Creek, G.G.A.

FOR THE BELGIANS

Enclosed please find money order for $45.00. Please forward $38.50 of this to the Belgian Relief Fund Committee. This is the sum this branch of the association has collected up to date. The remaining $6.50 is the usual half of membership fees, there being thirteen members enrolled up to the present this year.

ROBT. QUINN,
Sec., Sheho G.G.A.

Common Prairie Birds

By Dr. H. M. Speechley, Pilot Mound, Man.

Quite a large number of people say, "But what a few birds we have on these prairies!" And others, often old-timers, will tell you that a number of "new birds are coming now." On enquiry one finds that the birds mentioned have been recorded all over the Northwest for more than thirty years back, and to naturalists are well known. The fact is that observation has sharpened of late years and eyes have been opened. Sometimes people have passed by birds and flowers and such things so absorbed in wheat, cattle or machinery that they have simply been blind to them, just as a color-blind man cannot see the brilliant orange lily of our prairies. They do not see any value in noticing these wonderful gifts of the Almighty, and talk of people who do take notice as "star gazers" or "bug hunters," or, as in my own case, the "canary and weed man," sometimes playfully, sometimes more or less scornfully. The old Book with supreme wisdom says: "Man doth not live by bread alone," and that "A man's life does not consist in the abundance of things that he possesses." Hence I am not ashamed or apologetic for approaching an audience such as the readers of The Guide, because I have a great theme, a great opportunity to show the extraordinary value of our common birds to the farm, nay, even to the dwellers in town and city also. You must not suppose that I am writing for you as an authority, but as a lover of birds who has dabbled a little more than most in the subject. Our real authorities in the Northwest are, I believe, Norman and Stuart Criddle, of Aweme, all-round naturalists of more profound and exact knowledge than any others in Manitoba, at any

The Barn Owl is a real friend of the farmer

rate. Nor have I had any peculiar advantage over the settlers in the prairie provinces. When I settled in Pilot Mound in the fall of 1901, at the age of thirty-five, I at once began to ask questions about birds, but found it hard to get much information. Everything that wasn't a hawk, owl, prairie chicken, goose, duck, meadow lark or robin was a "little brown bird."

Bird Books

However, I bought "Bird Neighbors," by Neltje Blanchan, and Frank Chapman's "Handbook of the Birds of N.E. America," and later on those excellent little handbooks of Chester Reed, all of which proved a great help because they gave the key to observation. In 1903, with some doubt as to my capacity, I undertook to observe the spring migration of birds for the Biological Survey of the U.S.A. My opportunities were those of any country doctor. There was my small garden in the middle of Pilot Mound, there were my neighbors' gardens, and then my country drives took me over the prairie, into the bush, along the ravines tributary to the River Pembina and the lakes of the district. I will admit that a pair of good binoculars was also a great aid to observation, because they permit you to spot birds at such a distance that they are not too much scared by your presence. As glasses are very useful for spotting stray cattle and other happenings on the prairie, may I suggest that boys and girls should be encouraged to use them for spotting birds as an excellent training of their powers of observation. Thus a book on birds or a binocular spy glass make excellent birthday presents for Jack or Jenny. Lots of girls, if only encouraged, are clever at bird knowledge, especially those who fetch the cows in early morn or dewy eve when birds are most easily seen.

Economic Value of Birds

I wish, however, to bring to your notice the practical value of bird knowledge to the farmer in a way that will appeal to you. This bird question is not mere sentiment, as you will soon see from a number of facts collected by the naturalists employed by the Biological Survey of the U.S.A. It has been estimated by the scientific "bug hunters" that the farm interests of the U.S.A. suffer a yearly loss of some seven hundred million dollars owing to the ravages of insects, let alone weeds altogether, and that but for our birds not only would the loss be much greater but life for human beings would become impossible owing to insect plagues. We can get some idea of what this means by a number of interesting calculations and facts. In 1910 the farm products in the U.S.A. were valued at $8,926,000,000. Now, one of the best weed seed eating groups of native birds is the sparrow family, which, excluding entirely the English sparrow, is abundantly represented in the three prairie provinces of Western Canada. Of this family the tree sparrow, which returns to our prairies regularly close to April 1, in adult life consumes a quarter of an ounce of weed seeds daily. On this basis the tree sparrows in the state of Iowa—to give an exact estimation—eat annually about 875 tons of weed seeds. "Some good work that!" do you say? Well, then, a moderate estimate of the total consumption of weed seeds by the whole sparrow family in the whole of the U.S.A. results in a saving of one per cent. of the crops, which is equal to a sum of $89,260,000 saved to the farmers of the States in 1910. As hordes of these sparrows which winter far to the south of the international boundary move up into the prairie provinces for nesting purposes, we have from April to September the full benefit of their weed seed habits and simply cannot get along without them. A grateful municipality has conferred upon me the dignity of weed inspector of sec. 9, twp. 3, rge. 11, and I ought to know! Ha, ha, what do you know about that?

Crows, Hawks and Owls

Take the common crow, which this year returned to our prairies about a week later than its usual date, March 25 to wit, and see what a bad name some people give to it. I would remind you that prejudice is not proof, but that the best proof of what a bird eats is the contents of its crop and stomach. In Southern Manitoba I do not know that crows hurt any crops, but it seems that they will destroy the eggs and young of prairie chicken and other useful birds which devour either insects or weed seeds, and even of poultry. On the other hand crows always, as proved by their stomachs, devour many insects as well as grubs, such as cut-worms and white grubs, also meadow mice in abundance.

Hawks and owls get a bad name as poultry robbers, and if one of these fine birds takes to such bad habits he probably must be shot, but in my thirteen years on the prairie I have seen hundreds of hawks and owls catching grasshoppers, beetles, mice and gophers. As many as a hundred grasshoppers have been found in the stomach of a Swainson's hawk, one of our common larger hawks with a big brown patch in the middle of its breast. In the nesting place of a pair of barn owls more than 3,000 skulls have been found, 97 per cent. of which were those of field mice, house mice and rats. It is sheer craziness, then, from a farmer's point of view, to shoot hawks or owls unless—and here's where knowledge comes in

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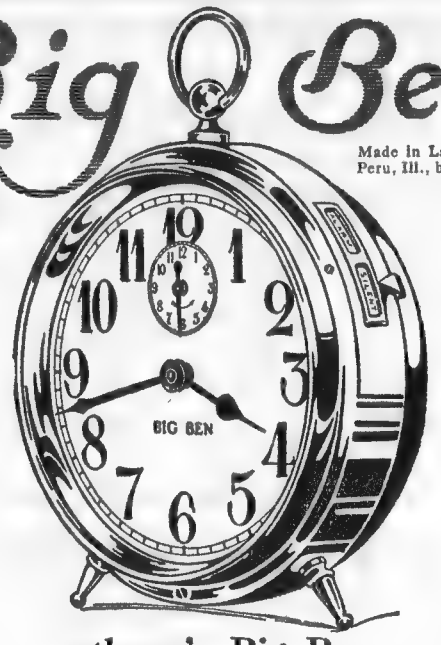

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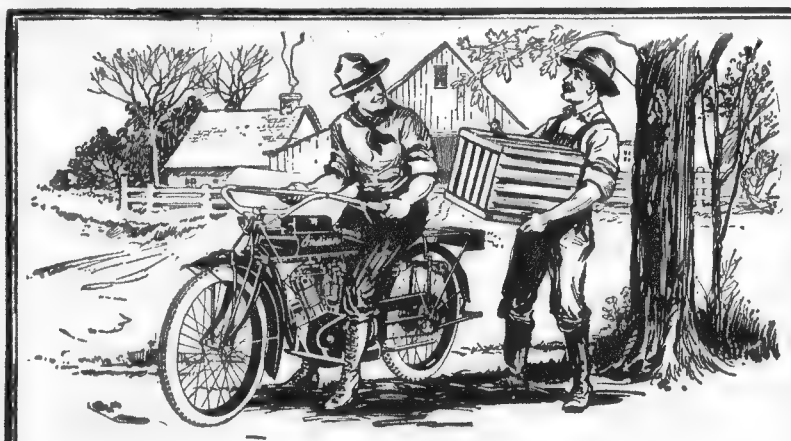

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—you realize that amongst hawks only three out of the dozen or so of Manitoban hawks are responsible for the bad name given by some to the whole tribe. These three are the Cooper's hawk, the sharp-shinned hawk, and the goshawk. Amongst owls probably the great horned owl is the worst culprit, and all of that species are not poultry killers, tho all kill countless vermin for the farmer. Hence it is no policy to kill your friends along with your enemies. Therefore bird knowledge is of great practical value to every farmer.

To be Continued

The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 8

candidate in every riding from Manitoba to the coast. Then and not till then will the farmers get their rights. We will be asked by all the Liberal papers at next election, which is said to be coming on this summer, to put out the Borden Government. For what? Laurier and his gang? No. The Borden Government is bad, we know, they have lied to us about our natural resources, but we have to stand it for want of something better. The only thing I can think of is Independent farmer candidates for the West, who will be able to dictate to whichever of the old parties gets in.

A CONSERVATIVE.

DISSATISFIED WITH GRADE

Editor, Guide:—This union and the surrounding district have for some time been very dissatisfied with the way in which car wheat is graded and have been trying to find some suggestion for an improvement in the present method. We are told we are the only district so far that has complained, we should therefore be glad to know if this is so, and if it is there must be something radically wrong with the district, and if it is not so, cannot some of your numerous readers suggest where some improvement might be made. Also we should be glad to get in touch with the people of any other district who feel like we do on this question.

E. SNOWSELL,
Secretary.

Sedgewick, Alta.

SONGS WANTED

Editor, Guide:—Can you tell us where we may purchase song books suitable to be used at our Grain Growers' Association meetings?

Music is a great force in influencing people and we are looking for songs filled with the spirit which we want in our people; songs for any kind of voice, and songs that will raise us to action.

In looking for such a selection of songs we find the school music book not suited to grown up people. We have seen some books that might do if they had been edited in Canada instead of the United States, but as they are they have not our national songs, or at least not all of them.

Would it be possible for us to get small inexpensive books with a selection of good songs with notes, if so, let us know the place and price?

If such is not procurable at present, would it be feasible for the Grain Growers' family to endeavor to get one? For instance, if each of The Guide readers who have a good song for the Association would send words and music to The Guide, would it be possible to get them put in pamphlet form at a reasonable price, and would the locals co-operate with us?

We feel that no great movement can have any better advocate than good stirring songs.

MARY McCALL.

Kronau, Sask.

Note.—If any readers of The Guide have songs or know of songs that are used in the local Association meetings, we would be glad to receive them, but no doubt most of them would be copyrighted, which would prevent us from getting them out in pamphlet form. We might, however, be able to discover a book containing them which we could recommend. Any information on this subject will be welcomed.—Editor.

Mrs. Fulford, widow of Senator Fulford of Brockville, and her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Hardy, have offered $100,000 to the Dominion Government to equip a regiment for overseas service.

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I will sell the balance of my Angora Nannie Goats in kid at $10.00 per head f.o.b. Brandon, and this price will hold good till further notice. Also 400 Western Ewes and Pedigreed Leicester and Oxford Down Rams for sale. Prices Reasonable.
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MACDONALD, MAN. Est. 1902.

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WORK THE FARM STALLION

The breeding horses of the farm should also be the teams of the farm. Generally the mares now do the necessary farm work while producing colts, but why not require the stallions to do regular farm work except during the stud season? Draft horses are the biggest and strongest of all horse kind and, properly broken and managed, they are well able to do the heaviest sort of farm work. When one of these animals stands idle for months at a time, his powerful muscles represent so much energy going to waste. And since the ultimate aim in draft horse breeding is to produce a work horse, it is befitting that the stallion himself should be tried out in the harness.

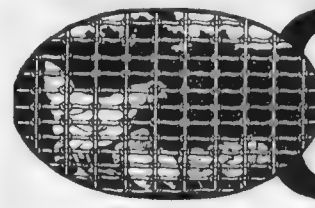
But the profitable work obtained from the stallion is one of the least of the valuable results gained by working him regularly. By regular work practically thruout the year his general health and potency are far better maintained than when he is allowed to stand idle. The conditioning effects of his work shows up in the number and kind of foals he will get. When the service fee is for the colt to stand and suck, as is the usual custom, a stallion will be kept at a loss unless he is a satisfactory breeder.

The enforced idleness of the stallion is especially damaging because it results in weaknesses which are imparted to his offspring. The horse can only impart to his offspring that which he has, be it strength or weakness. Hence the importance of giving the stallion the regular work belonging to the type which he represents, just as the trotting stallion is worked regularly at the cart. The draft stallion that is thus handled is sure to develop additional nerve force, heart and lung capacity, and strong bone and muscle, all of which desirable qualities will be imparted, in all probability, to the colts which he begets.

Broken when young and worked regularly, stallions are just as reliable and more enduring than geldings, and they are not near so apt to become vicious as when kept in close confinement, They should be taken at an early age and hardened to work gradually, never overstrained, but never allowed to loaf on the job. It is well to break such an animal as a two year old and keep him doing as much as other colts of his age. He should be worked in double harness with a mare if possible, but if it is more convenient to mate him with a gelding there is no reason why this should not be done. Always, however, there will be need of strong harness and a steady hand on the reins. Don't allow him to squeal or make a nuisance of himself. It is generally an easy matter to manage a stallion if his driver makes him thoroughly understand that he is the boss.—W. F. Purdue.

WAR STAMPS

The Post Office Department, having given notice a week or two ago, in connection with the War Revenue Act, that all letters and post cards mailed in Canada for delivery in Canada, the United States or Mexico, and letters mailed in Canada for delivery in the United Kingdom and British possessions generally, or wherever the two cent rate applied, should in addition to ordinary postage carry a one cent stamp as a war tax, and also having notified the public that such war tax, while it should be paid preferably by the postage stamp marked "War Tax," could, if such stamp were not available be paid by an ordinary one cent postage stamp, is now issuing further notice to the effect that postage stamps may be used for the prepayment of war duties on bank checks, bills of exchange, promissory notes, express money orders, proprietary or patent medicines, perfumery, wines or champagne, as well as upon letters and postcards, postal notes and post office money orders, the intention being to provide facilities in those portions of the country where excise stamps are not readily available. This in view of the fact that postage stamps may be obtained at all points over the whole country, in many places where there is no Collector of Inland Revenue and no Inland Revenue stamps could be obtained, is a distinct convenience to the public, and no doubt will be largely taken advantage of.



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Strongly made and closely spaced—making it a complete barrier against large animals as well as small poultry. Top and bottom wires No. 9—intermediates No. 12 wire—made by the Open Hearth process which time and other tests have proven to be the best. Send for catalog. Ask about our farm and ornamental fencing. Agencies nearly everywhere. Agents wanted in unassigned territory.
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WITH A GREAT MANY machines or implements used on the farm it doesn't make much difference which of several makes you buy.

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AS TO HOW MUCH CLEANER the De Laval skims than any other separator, the best evidence of this is the well-known fact that all other makes were discarded by the creamerymen years ago, and that to-day 98% of the cream separators used in creameries the world over are exclusively De Lavals.

THEN THE DE LAVAL IS SO much better designed and so much more substantially built and runs at so much lower speed than other separators that its average life is from 15 to 20 years, as compared with an average life of from 2 to 5 years for other machines.

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Your Questions Answered

SPECIAL NOTICE
Correspondents wishing to have questions answered in this column must give their full name and address when writing. If this information does not accompany the letter, the enquiry is not considered. The names will not be published unless so desired, but since this department is maintained for the purpose of serving our paid-up subscribers the necessity for names and addresses is obvious.

TURKEY WITH BLACK HEAD

Q.—I have a turkey gobbler with sore feet. There came a sore on legs in the upper joint and around the toes. The whole became scabby and hard. He continually picks at his feet and makes them worse, refuses food and was very lame. I have applied carbolic salve on them and kept his legs and feet bandaged up, but relief is slow in coming. Can you advise as to treatment?

J. E. O.

Sask.

A.—The turkey is afflicted with a disease peculiar to turkeys after they are recovering from a slight attack of black head. It appears that the reaction of this disease after its progress has been arrested is similar to that described. We have had the same thing happen in our own yards and I have been unable so far to get a satisfactory remedy for it. I would advise applying vaseline on the scabby and hard portions of the legs, first bathing them in warm water and also giving the turkey about one tablespoonful of Epsom salts dissolved in water. Powdered charcoal administered along with the water also acts as a good tonic. This is about the only method of treatment that can be followed, but even with this, the chances of recovery are very slight indeed. As a rule, a turkey after being sick and recovering under proper treatment seldom amounts to much as a breeder later on.—Prof. M. C. Herner, Man. Agr. College.

WILLOW POSTS

Q.—Which is the proper end of a willow stake or post to set in the ground? Some people claim that they last longer set the small end down.

A.—It is believed there is nothing to be gained by reversing willow posts. In fact it would seem that the larger end would have more bearing surface, and with the same resistance to decay there can be no benefit from reversing nature in this case.

PAYMENT OF NOTE

Q.—I sold four oxen to a homesteader on time with a joint lien note due November 1. He proves up in May and since he has had them, I understand three have died and the other one has come back home. What is the best thing for me to do if he does not come and get the ox? If he gets a loan on his farm before the note is due can there be anything done?

A. J. B.

Sask.

A.—Notify the owner that ox is at your place and that you will charge him with its keep so long as he leaves it in your care.

You cannot take proceedings on note before it matures and then the only security you have is the ox. This you may sieze and sell. The only way you can bind his land is to obtain judgment and issue execution against it.

BUTTER REGULATIONS

Q.—1—Is there a law in force to prevent putting coloring into butter?

2—What is the regulation respecting butter paper and the printing on same?

FARMER.

Alta.

A.—1.—No.

2—The Dairy Industry Act, 1914, deals with the branding of dairy butter. The regulations made under the authority of the act came into force on September, 1914, and provide that when dairy butter is put up in blocks, squares or prints and wrapped in parchment paper the paper shall be printed or branded with the words "Dairy Butter," in letters at least one-quarter inch square, in addition to any other wording that the buttermaker may desire to use. There is nothing in the act or regulations to prevent the use of the word "Separator" in addition to the words "Dairy Butter," but no such grade of butter as "Separator" is recognized by the law. The Butter Act of 1903 defined only two grades, namely, "Dairy" and "Creamery." The Dairy Industry Act of 1914 defines a third grade as "Whey" butter. Buttermakers may use any form of printing or branding, including the words "Dairy Butter," which is not inconsistent with the definition of dairy butter. Butter in rolls, crocks or tubs is not required to be branded.

The definition of dairy butter is found in section 3 of the act. It reads as follows:—

(d) "dairy" means a place where the milk or cream of less than fifty cows is manufactured into butter;

(e) "dairy butter" means butter which is manufactured in a dairy.

The Dairy Commission suggests the following forms as suitable for the printing of dairy butter wrappers:—

CHOICE DAIRY BUTTER
Made by
Mrs. John Doe,
Rose Bank Farm, Doeville,
Ontario

or

CHOICE DAIRY BUTTER
Made from Separator Cream
by
Mrs. John Doe,
Rose Bank Farm, Doeville,
Ontario.

PAYMENTS OVERDUE

Q.—1—I sold a half section on December 28, 1911, getting one thousand down and the balance in five equal annual payments of $878 each, with interest at 8 per cent. My 1913 and 1914 payments are past due and I have not even received any interest. My agreement reads: "On default of payment of any sum for principal, the whole balance, at the option of the vendor, becomes due and payable." Can I foreclose?

2—The purchaser has resold half of the said land. Had he any right to sell without my being notified or having the payments made over to me?

3—In case of foreclosure, would I have to pay back what money I have received?

J. J. M.

Alta.

A.—(1) You may bring action for foreclosure at once.

(2) Purchaser had right to resell, but sub-purchaser can get the title only thru purchaser. A foreclosure order bars them both.

(3) A foreclosure order would allow you to keep the money already received.

BAILIFF'S DUTY

Q.—A sued B for a note A held, it being a lien on a seeder, and got judgment. The bailiff seized a load of wheat and the seeder. He sold the wheat but has not sold the seeder altho an offer has been made for its purchase. Can he be made to sell it? Even if this is done A will not obtain the face value of the judgment.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Man.

A.—It is the duty of the bailiff to immediately advertise for sale goods and chattels seized under execution. He probably is refusing to sell seeder because it is exempt from execution or is claimed by some third party. It would be better to see a local lawyer who could ascertain why the bailiff neglects to make sale, and if there is no warranted delay, could report the matter to the Inspector of Legal Offices.

EVASION OF DEBTS

Q.—1—Can a man leave his property by will to his sons so that their creditors can not get hold of it after his death?

2—If so, how must will be drawn up?

THE OLD MAN.

Sask.

A.—1.—No.

2—Any disposal of property with intent to defeat claims of creditors is considered fraudulent and will be set aside.

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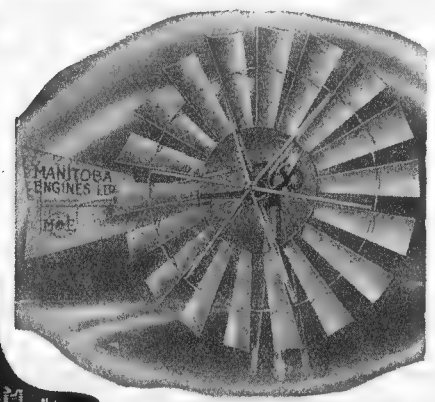

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10ft. Mill at Calgary f.o.b. warehouse ... $46.50
8ft. Mill and 30ft. tower f.o.b. factory, Brandon $60.00
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Our Mill fits any make of tower.

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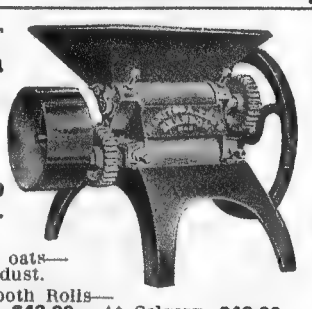

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Manitoba Engines Limited

BRANDON CALGARY

Town Schools for Country Scholars

Continued from Page 7

Where there are twenty of more pupils in a class, a spirit of rivalry is created and pupils strive harder. Petty jealousies and sectional strife, which are the bane of many rural districts are eliminated. The district is too big for this. Further than this, better teachers can be secured and better salaries can be paid. The younger and inexperienced teachers are supervised by an experienced principal and better order and disipline is maintained.

Both from a moral and physical standpoint consolidation is advantageous. Pupils are in charge of a competent person from the time they leave home in the morning until they return in the evening. Van drivers have the same authority as teachers, they must keep order and are responsible for the conduct of the children while in the van. This does away with all quarrelling, fighting or bad language. Pupils enjoy the ride in the vans. They have company, they are warm in the wintertime and dry in the summertime and do not arrive at the school tired out. A walk of two or three miles is a big day's work for a child, and in stormy weather it is unsafe for them to go to school. When they are driven in vans they can go every day and the parents never need to worry. The large school becomes the social centre of the community. It is an institution of some character and dignity. It makes the farm the ideal place to bring up children. The poor man's child has the same chance as the rich man's. Children living at a distance have the same advantages as those living near the school. The country boys and girls have the same chance to obtain an education as their city cousins. They are entitled to this, and under the old system they certainly did not have it. There is no need for the children to leave the farm in order to obtain an education. This being the case, a great saving of money to parents results and it broadens the work of the school and makes possible special courses of study or work which otherwise would be impossible—agriculture, manual training, sewing, domestic science, etc., and finally, with consolidation, teachers may become specialists, thus enabling the pupils to receive the benefits of better teaching.

Agriculture and Manual Training

In connection with the broadened sphere of work which consolidation makes possible, the following outline of the extra work we are able to give instruction in will be interesting. We have had an agricultural teacher for nearly two years. During the winter months he has been teaching a class of young men between the ages of fifteen and twenty-one with fair success, altho these young men were hampered by lack of a proper foundation to build on. The course of study is one prescribed by the Department of Education and somewhat similar to the first year's course of the students at the Agricultural College. Many experiments in alfalfa growing, milk testing, etc., have been performed by the students at the home farms during the summertime. A great many samples of seed grain have also been tested at the school. School gardens have been planted by all the pupils at the school. The results so far have been rather disappointing, because no rain came on the gardens. However, we will try again. In future agriculture will be taught in the school to all the grades. We realize that this is pioneer work and have many difficulties to overcome. Boys' and girls' clubs have also been organized and a great deal of interest has been taken by the school children in this work. All the boys in the school from grades 5 to 11 take manual training work. Each pupil has an hour and half per week at the work. A room in the basement was fitted up as a workshop and a complete set of carpenters' tools installed, with ten manual training benches. This arrangement allows a class of ten to work at once. The carpenter tools cost $140, and the ten benches $90, in all $230, of which the Department of Education paid one half. No work in the school attracts the boys like this. It teaches them to be accurate and orderly in their work, it shows them the dignity of labor, teaches them how to plan and lay out work, gives them a knowledge of tools, their use and care, and also a knowledge of material with which they are working. They acquire a knowledge and skill that will be useful in many ways. It serves as a connecting link between the school and industrial life. It helps them in their other studies, especially mathematics. When they come to apply their knowledge of this science to the wood-work, they see the use of it and it assumes another form. It serves as a guide to the natural bent of the boy. Some boys who are dull in a class-room are very clever when working with tools. Nine-tenths of the pupils in our public schools will be required to earn their living with their hands; then why not teach them to use their hands? Our principal, Mr. Everall, takes charge of this work.

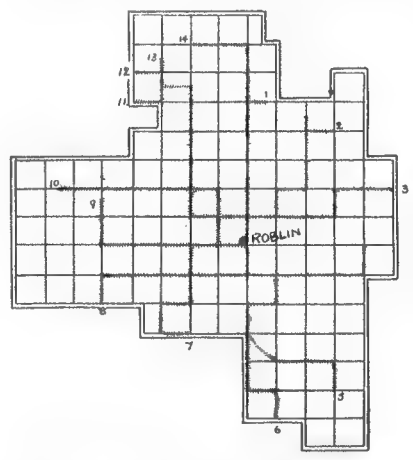
A blacksmith shop has also been erected and the larger boys work in this. They learn many principles that will serve them on the farm.

The girls are taught sewing and prove very clever. The same benefits are derived by them from this work as the boys receive from the manual training and blacksmithing.

Here is where one of the great possibilities and benefits of consolidated schools come in and their true value would be realized. Several consolidated schools that are situated not too far apart can engage one agricultural teacher, who could spend part of his time at each school. With all the schools sharing in the cost, it would not be very much, and the same course could be adopted with a teacher of domestic science.

The parents visit the school frequently and are delighted with the progress of the children in their studies. One day recently, when we had an educational rally, more than a hundred visitors signed the visitors' book.

Our school consists of a four-room, brick veneer building, heated by steam. We have all the latest maps and charts



The Roblin Consolidated School District. The hatched lines and numbers indicate the fourteen van routes. Each square represents a section one mile square.

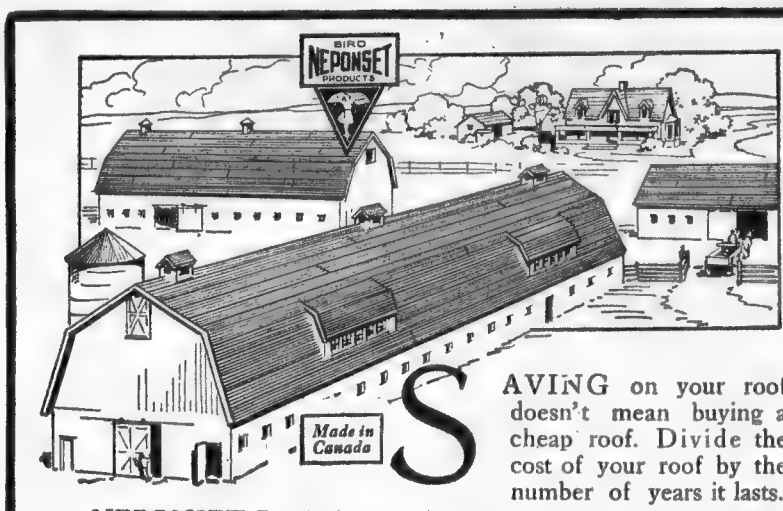
and a fully equipped chemical laboratory, as good as any found in large town and some city schools. In the meantime we are also using two old rural schools, one of which we moved half a mile and the other four miles, and we have a hall rented for the agricultural class in the winter months. In the near future four additional rooms will be added to the school.

Our teaching staff consists of seven, the principal, H. J. Everal, salary $1,500; Mr. Merrell, salary $1,200; Mr. Thompson, agricultural teacher, salary $1,500, and four lady teachers: Miss Anderson, Miss Coppinger, Miss Umphrey and Miss Brooks, with salaries of $650, which is rather small considering the efficient work they are doing. The pupils take the regular school course from Grade I to Grade XI. Sewing, raffia work, manual training, blacksmith work, farm bookkeeping, etc., are also taught.

Keeping the Children at Home

It was stated above that the consolidated school helps to keep the boys and girls on the farm. The reasons qualifying this assertion are outlined briefly as follows:

Our consolidated school gives them the same educational advantages as they would get in a city, with the additional benefit of the privilege of living in the country. It gives them a good education and a special education in agriculture. Then they are fitted to meet men and women on an equal footing. They have learned that farming is a business and a science and a most intricate one. The education opens their eyes to the possibilities and opportunities at home. It teaches them to be more efficient workers and splendid citizens instead of educating them away from the farms and the rural



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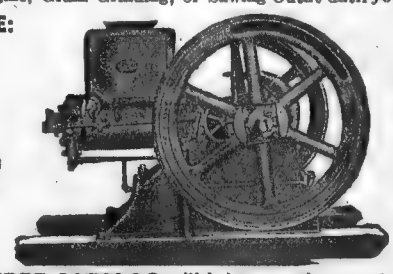

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EGGS FOR HATCHING—PURE BRED BARRED Rocks, R. C. White Wyandottes and Indian Runner ducks, $2.00 per setting of 15; Mammoth Bronze turkey eggs, 30 cents each. Rev. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask.

PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS—THE BLUE ringlet kind; noted layers; $1.75 per fifteen. C. F. Brewer, Box 248, Dauphin, Man. 14-6

HATCHING EGGS—SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorns, $1.00 per 15; $5.00 per 100; Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds and White Wyandottes; Single Comb White Leghorns, $1.00 per 15. Alfred Averill, Clanwilliam, Man. 14-4

BRED TO LAY QUEEN QUALITY—THESE are the Barred Rocks that are producers; eggs, $3.00 per 15. G. Wood, Holland, Man.

TOM BARRON'S 200 EGGS SINGLE COMB White Leghorns; winners world's egg laying contest, Missouri, 1914; pullets lay at four and half months; also Rhode Island Reds, Single Comb, eggs $1.50 per setting up. Laymany Poultry Farm, Box L, Headingly, Man. 14-4

BARRED ROCKS—MY ROCK HENS IN 1914 made an average of 149 eggs each; pens headed by exhibition cocks from heavy laying strains; eggs, $2.50 for fifteen. William LaChapelle, McTaggart, Sask. 14-4

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES—MARTIN'S strain—eggs, $1.50 per 15; $7.00 per 100. W. S. Wilson, Holland, Man.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR HATCHING; hens bred to lay; pens headed by cockerels from the famous F. J. G. McArthur stock, $2.00 per 15. A. B. Klombies, Lashburn, Sask. 15-2

BUFF WYANDOTTES—WINNERS EVERYwhere; eggs, $2.00 per 15; cockerels and 25 hens for sale. W. Fyfe, North Battleford. 15-2

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS from heavy laying strain, 15 for $1.50; $7.00 per 100. Bert Lee, Burnside, Man. 15-2

RHODE ISLAND REDS—EGGS AT $1.50 PER setting of fifteen. Maud Crozier, Summerberry, Sask.

TOM BARRON'S FAMOUS EGG-LAYING strain White Wyandottes, imported direct from his extra special pens; settings, $3.00 for 15. Beulah farm stock mated with Tom Barron cockerels, $2.00 for 15. Write for catalogue. Neil McMurchy, King, Ont. 15-3

ROBERT WOODCOCK, MINNEDOSA, MAN.—Breeder of prize winning Buff Orpingtons, true to color and type; Indian runner ducks, fawn and white; eggs, $1.25 a setting; $7.00 a 100, by express.

ROSE COMB REDS—EGGS, 15, $1.25; PRIZE winning stock. Frank Roland, Sanford, Man. 15-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS—$2.50 per 10. Mrs. C. A. Hulse, Togo, Sask. 15-2

BARRED ROCKS—LAYING STRAIN SETtings $2.00; express paid. Balmossie Farms, Hafford, Sask. 15-3

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM PURE BRED S. C. R. I. Reds and Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, $2.00 per 15; prize winners. Andrew Penny, Abernethy, Sask. 14-5

PURE BARRED ROCKS—EGGS FROM THIS choice laying strain, $1.25 per 15; $4.00 per 50; $7.00 per 100. H. J. Morrison, Eigenheim, Sask. 14-5

EGGS FROM PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGtons, $1.25 setting 15; $6.00 per hundred. T. E. Helem, Medora, Man. 15-5

WHITE WYANDOTTES, "MARTIN STRAIN," and Runner duck eggs for hatching A. S. Doyle, Carman, Man.

EGGS

EGGS—RECORD EGG PRODUCING STOCK, White Wyandottes, Leghorns; free delivery; settings, $1.50. Mrs. Howell, Langenburg, Sask. 8-10

SINGLE AND ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red eggs for hatching, from good laying, prize stock. Andrew G. Mitchell, Nutana, Sask. 13-6

"THEY LAY BECAUSE THEY ARE BRED that way"—Our Barred Rocks are bred from America's leading strains; eggs $2.00 for 15. Arthur Ray, Creelman, Sask. 13-5

FARM RAISED BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS Exclusively—Eggs, fifteen, $3.00; thirty, $5.00; circular free. Mrs. A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM PURE BRED Buff Orpingtons; farm bred and raised; extra special laying strain; active and healthy; at Brandon Poultry show, 1915—three seconds, two thirds and two fourths; $1.50, $3.00 and $5.00 per setting of 15. Charlie Giffard, St. George Farm, Bossevain, Man. 13-5

BARRED ROCK EGGS—ONE SETTING, $2.00; three settings, $5.00; from large well marked birds; New York and Boston winning blood. J. H. Clarke, Virden, Man. 13-4

PURE BARRED ROCKS—EGGS FROM PRIZE winning stock, $2.00 per setting of 14. Wm. Gieselman, Bladworth, Sask. 15-3

EGGS FROM A.1. UTILITY BARRED ROCKS, $1.50 per 15; larger orders, 25% off. J. C. McDermot, Hazelridge, Man. 15-2

BARRED ROCKS — SPLENDID LAYING strain; eggs, $2.50 setting; 2 settings, $4.00. R. Alexander, Nutana, Sask. 13-10

PURE BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYANdotte; good laying strain; eggs, $1.50 setting of 15. W. J. Rex, Holland, Man. 13-4

HIGH CLASS HEAVY LAYING WHITE ORpingtons—Kellerstrass trap-nest strain; best winter layers; eggs $2.00 per fifteen; fertility and satisfaction guaranteed. A. Hersberger, Milden, Sask. 13-10

EGGS FOR HATCHING—ROSE COMB WHITE and Brown Leghorns, also S. C. Buff Orpingtons, at $1.25 per setting; $5.00 per 100. We are headquarters for pure bred stock. The Great West Poultry Farm, Medora, Man.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS— $1.25 for 15. Wm. Densmore, Innisfree, Alta.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED—EGGS for hatching, $1.50 for 15; $2.75 for 30; $7.00 per 100; baby chicks, 20c each. Mrs. Clem Deer, Canora, Sask.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS—SPLENDID winter layers, eggs $1.50 single setting; $1.25 two or more. Mrs. Sydney Martin, Togo, Sask.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING— $2.50 per 15; $6.50 per 50; finest exhibition bred to lay stock. Pekin Duck eggs 20c each, $5.00 per 30. G. R. Bateman, Wolseley, Sask.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, TOULOUSE geese, 40c.; Barred Rock, S. C. Black Minorcas, S. C. White Leghorns, $1.25 15. Henry Woodcock, Clanwilliam, Man. 16-2

BRONZE TURKEY EGGS FROM TWO YEAR old hens for sale at $1 60 per setting of 11 eggs. Lettie Taylor, Colonsay, Sask. 16-2

PEKIN AND INDIAN RUNNER DUCK EGGS for sale, $1.00 per setting. Geo. Willits, Manville, Alta.

FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red and Brown Leghorn eggs for setting, one dollar for fifteen. D. C. Tschache, Corinne, Sask. 16-4

BARRED ROCK EGGS—SPLENDID LAYING strain, $1.00 per setting, $5.00 per 100. Alex Murray, Jr., Graysville, Man.

HIGH CLASS ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Reds—Eggs from beauties, $2.00 per 15. John Duff, Mekiwin, Man. 16-3

WHITE WYANDOTTES—GOOD LAYERS; ON free range; eggs $1.25 for 15. Mrs. Malcolm, Birtle, Man.

PURE BRED EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM choice stock, $1.50 per setting of 15. Barred Rocks, White Rocks, S. C. Brown Leghorns. J. K. Pendleton, Lamont, Alta.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS, $1.50 FOR 15. Mrs. Inglis, Roblin, Man. 16-3

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR HATCHING, $2.00 for 15. M. Ray, Belleview, Man. 16-2

BRONZE TURKEY EGGS—$2.50 FOR 9. IRA Erb, Boharm, Sask. 16-4

CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTONS—(KELLERstrass Best)—Eggs, $3.00 per 15; cockerels, $5.00. A. S. Kellie, Deloraine, Man.

CATTLE

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—BREEDers of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale

HEREFORDS—BULLS, COWS, HEIFERS — Write or call. J. Marples, Hartney, Man. 8tf

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE—CHAS. ELLETT, "Sandy Lake," South Edmonton P.O., Alta.

RED POLLED CATTLE—BULLS AND HEIFERS for immediate sale; the dual-purpose cow for the farmer; they milk well and make choice beef. W. J. McComb, Beresford, Man. 8-12

HIGH CLASS HOLSTEINS—COWS, HEIFERS and bull calves; all calves sired by Maple Grove King Hengerveld. Neil Wilson, Heaslip, Man.

RED POLLED BULL CALVES FOR SALE— Clendenning Bros., Harding, Man. 14-5

HOLSTEINS—BULLS READY FOR SERVICE; heifers, and cows with calf at foot. D. B. Howell, Langenburg, Sask. 15-6

WANTED—REGISTERED DURHAM BULL, about two years; price, terms, to Box 72, Watrous, Sask.

HORSES AND PONIES

U. A. WALKER AND SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN —Importers and breeders of Clydesdales Stallions, in-foal Mares and Fillies for sale 36tf

SHETLAND PONIES—WRITE FOR PARTICUlars. J. Marples, Hartney, Man. 8tf

IMPORTED SUFFOLK PUNCH STALLIONS— Also home bred two-year-old and yearling stallions. Spencer Pearse, East End, Sask.

I HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A GOOD SELECtion of farm mares and geldings. If you are in want of a load, wire or write me. Have also on hand a lot of good stallions for sale or trade, Sales every Thursday. J. W. Durno, Auctioneer. Calgary Sales Repository, 106 5th Ave. E. Calgary. 11tf

FARM STOCK FOR SALE

SIX CLYDESDALE STALLIONS, TWO, three and four years; prices and terms attractive. Ten Shorthorn Bulls, two years and under. Yorkshire Sows, to farrow in May. Andrew Graham, Pomeroy P.O. Carman and Roland stations.

BIG OFFERINGS AT ORCHARD FARM— 20 Shorthorn bulls, including eight 2-year-olds 12 heifers, rising 3 years; 5 Clydesdale stallions; 25 Yorkshire sows; 25 grade heifers. J. Bousfield, Prop., MacGregor, Man. 6tf

SWINE

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn cattle. A. D. McDonald and Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. 7tf

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—COLEMAN & Son, Redvers, Sask. 11-10

REG. YORKSHIRES AND BERKSHIRES— April farrow; unrelated pairs either breed. Sutter Bros., Redvers, Sask. 15-10

WILL TRADE DUROC JERSEYS FOR REGIStered Hereford bull calf. J. J. Kerr, Goodwater, Sask.

POLAND CHINAS—SPRING AND FALL BOARS and sows, $10 each; 2 young brood sows bred $20 each. H. B. Lawrence, Marquis, Sask. 15-2

DUROC JERSEYS—DEFENDER STRAIN; CAN furnish eight week old and up. Write Geo. Innes Co., Innes, Sask. 16-16

SITUATIONS VACANT

MANAGER WANTED—EITHER SEX, ONE in every Canadian city, to control sale of new money making clothes washing crystal. Clothes washing ideas revolutionized; positively abolishes rubbing, washboards, washing machines. Appoint your own agents, own your business; big profits; exclusive territory given. Capable men and women can make $50 per week. Answer today. Western Utilities Co., 208 Donalda Block, Winnipeg, Man. 14-3

WANTED—PERSONS TO GROW MUSHrooms for us at their own homes. From $15 per week upwards can be made by using small waste space in cellar, sheds, yards, or gardens. We furnish full instructions. Illustrated booklet sent free on request. Address: Montreal Supply Co., Montreal, Can. 12-6

FARM MACHINERY

GASOLINE ENGINE—"BIG FOUR" 25 H.P., in good order; has never been used for threshing and only plowed on a section. Will sell cheap for cash or would consider trade, automobile preferred. Owner, Box 135, Yellow Grass, Sask. 16-2

FOR SALE—BY THE ESTATE OF THE LATE C. Geo. Caron, St. Charles, Man., the following: One 45 h.p. Hart-Parr gasoline kerosene tractor; 1 Gaar Scott separator, 31-49, with self-feeder and gearless sacker; 6 Coc shutt engine plows for stubble and 6 for prairie breaking. In operation only two seasons and in extra condition. Cost $5,000; will accept $2,500, easy terms.

FARM LANDS, ETC.

FREE GOVERNMENT LANDS — MILLION acres now open to homestead entry in 25 states; official 112 page book describes every acre in every county; how secured free; new laws, lists, etc. Price 25c postpaid. Also maps, soil guides, complete information. Webb Pub. Co., (Dept. 75) St. Paul, Minn. 12-6

CHEAP WASHINGTON LANDS—FERTILE, logged-off farm land; we will help you clear if bought before May first; close to town, schools and churches; railroad, good roads, healthful climate; long terms; free illustrated folder upon request. Phoenix Lumber Company, Dept. G., Spokane, Wash. 15-4

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ¼ SEC., ALL FENCED, 4 miles from town, 1 mile from school; for further particulars, apply: Mrs. R. J. Dobson, Bresaylor, Sask.

IMPROVED HALF SECTION SOUTH ALberta; 200 acres under plow; good house, other buildings; abundance of good water; only part cash needed; apply for particulars to Schwartz, 206 Clemmer St., Dayton, Ohio.

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

POSTS AND FARM SUPPLIES—CEDAR FENCE Posts,, Lumber, Salt or Sugar in full car lots at bottom wholesale prices. Write us for prices before ordering. We have our own timber limits and can ship posts to advantage. McCollom Lumber & Supply Co., 707, Merchants Bank, Winnipeg. 50tf

FARMERS—WRITE FOR PRICES ON CEDAR fence, corral and gate posts and telephone poles. F. J. Bossley, Solsqua, B.C. 2tf

FOR SALE—DOORS, WINDOWS, LUMBER, etc. Are you going to build? We can save you 20 to 35 per cent. Send for illustrated Catalog and Price List and be convinced. Note these prices: 2 light windows, 24x26 glass $1.65; 11 sizes of fir doors, $1.75; window frames, ordinary K.D., $1.40; 6 inch shiplap, $18.50; shingles, 3x, $2 90. Write us for Prices on Cedar Fence Posts. A. B. Cushing Lumber Co. Ltd., Calgary, Alta. 11tf

CORDWOOD, $2.50 ON CARS—IMPROVED farms, $12.00 per acre. James Enright, Invermay, Sask. 15-4

TAMARAC POSTS FOR SALE—FIVE CARloads, each containing about 500, 4 inch at small end, ten cents each; 800, 5 to 8 inch at small end, fourteen cents each. These are all in 14 foot lengths, each pole making two posts. In carload lots, f.o.b. Edmonton. J. J. Murray and Co., Edmonton.

DRY CUT AND GREEN CEDAR FENCE POSTS for sale, f.o.b. Menisino. I ship from bush. S. O. Hendrickson, Menisino, Man. 16-2

MISCELLANEOUS

PRINTING—EGG BOXES, STALLION ROUTE Cards, Sale Catalogs, Municipal Forms, Voters' Lists, Prize Lists, Elevator Stationery, Auditors' Reports. Everything in Printing. Public Press Limited, Winnipeg, Man.

HARDY PLUMS, CRABS, APPLE TREES, raspberries and strawberry plants for sale. Send for price list today. Valley River Nursery, Valley River, Man. 49tf

FARMERS—CO-OPERATE AND BUY YOUR coal direct from the Riverside Farmers' Mine, $2 25 per ton, f.o.b. J. F. Bulmer, Roche Percee, Sask. 2tf

DOBELL COAL FOR STEAM OUTFITS— Direct from mine to consumer, $2.00 per ton at Tofield; orders shipped day received. Dobell Coal Co., Tofield, Alta. 12-8

CLEANING AND PRESSING—SUITS PRESSED and sponged, 50 cents; dry cleaned, $1.25 Cupar Dry Cleaners, Cupar, Sask.

KITCHEN HELP—DISH DRYING RACK— Saves time, labor, soap, washing; costs little; lasts lifetime; manufactured by Western Supply Store, Box 262, Prince Albert, Sask. Write for particulars.

FIRST CLASS VACUUM CLEANER, WALL brush and carpet sweeper, $15. Box 20, Lampman, Sask. 16-2

TO LOCAL SECRETARIES—GRAIN GROWers' Associations, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Have still about one-third car evaporated apples. Will fill orders as long as they last at 8c per lb. for 45 lb. boxes, in lots of 10 boxes, here, to be paid for when distributed at country points. Address: J. K. McLennan, 209 Donald St., Winnipeg.

communities as our educational system has been doing for centuries.

The old and time worn theory that anyone can succeed as a farmer has long since been exploded. It requires as much brains and energy to be a successful farmer as to be a successful doctor or lawyer or merchant, and possibly more so. Give the boy who is going to be a farmer the same chance in his profession as the boy who is going to be a doctor or lawyer or merchant and he will succeed. Teach him the science of his business, to use his brain as well as his brawn. Consolidated schools are doing this with a fair measure of success.

Grants Received

To those who are interested in organizing consolidated schools, the following are the grants received by all such schools in Manitoba:

The Department of Education provides (1) $500 for starting a consolidated school, only given once; (2) the same number of teachers' grants, 65 cents per teacher per teaching day, as before consolidation; (3) one-half of the sum paid to transport the pupils; (4) $200 per year for raising the school to intermediate standing; (5) one-half of the agricultural teacher's salary, when such a teacher is employed; (6) one-half the cost of the manual training benches and tools, when such are installed.

The municipality provides: (1) The same grants from the general municipal school taxes, $1.20 per teacher per day, as before consolidation; (2) a special district levy for the balance. Where several rural districts are consolidated each of such districts retain their assets and settle their liabilities.

The Cost of the School

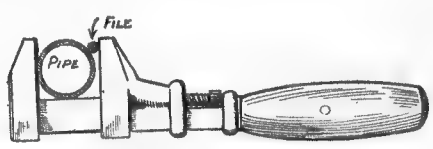
In discussing consolidated schools, one of the first questions asked is, what does it cost? A very important question, to be sure, but not the most important. Let us answer that question by seeing what it saves. Take the case of the Roblin school, estimate the cost of sending the 185 pupils from the country to a town or city to be educated. We are doing that at home now. A very great saving to the community, is it not? You cannot estimate in dollars and cents the value of a boy or girl or of a man or woman for time or for eternity. Give that child living in the remote parts of the community a chance. Possibly in that backwoods boy or girl may be one who some day the rod of empire may sway, a Lincoln, or a Grant or a Florence Nightingale.

The actual cost of the school is a little more, but not so much as might be supposed, and it will vary with different districts, depending on the cost of building, etc. In this community we feel that we are getting exceptionally good value for our investment.

There are many errors and misrepresentations abroad regarding the cost of consolidated schools. To correct this I will state the rate of taxation for the Roblin school for the year 1914. It is as follows: The average assessment per quarter section is $1,200 and the rate 14½ mills on the dollar. I know of no other system on earth where you can give as efficient and thorough an education as we are giving for less money. Consolidated schools naturally cost more. This world does not give something for nothing. A fair estimate would be to add 25 or 30 per cent. to the taxes in rural districts. Not cheaper schools, but more efficient schools must be the slogan.

UTILITY PIPE WRENCH

The following description gives a very simple method of turning a pipe without tongs or pipe wrenches:—Use a common wrench and a piece of old round file. Place the wrench on the



pipe, and set it so as to leave a little space between the pipe and the jaws of the wrench. Place the piece of file as shown, and the wrench is ready to turn the pipe. Two wrenches may be used the same as two pipe wrenches by reversing one of them so as to grip in opposite directions.

It is announced that the prosecution of Dr. Wilhelm Mueller, German consul at Seattle, and B. Max Schulz, his secretary, charged with conspiracy to bribe an employee of the Seattle Construction and Drydock Company to reveal secrets of his employers' business, will be dropped.

SEED GRAIN, ETC.

FOR SALE—TIMOTHY SEED, CLEAN AND Plump; weeds pulled out of growing crop, $8.50 per 100 lbs., sacked; also Fremont Flax seed, clean, $1.90 per bushel, and Genuine O.A.C. Barley 90c per bushel. Bags extra. Address: J. P. Leslie, Box 26, Elkhorn, Man.

WESTERN RYE GRASS AND TIMOTHY seed for sale; government tested and graded, Rye Grass, 9c.; Timothy, 8c. per pound; orders less than 100 pounds, sacks extra. T. W. Burns, Wilburn Farm, Stoughton, Sask. 7-10

8,000 LBS. PURE TIMOTHY SEED FOR SALE— 9 cents sacked. W. J. Baycroft, Innisfail, Alta.

RYE GRASS SEED FOR SALE—7c PER LB., bags free. Apply: W. H. Busby, Box 127, Reston, Man. 14-8

WHILE IT LASTS—PURE CLEAN TIMOTHY seed at 8c per pound, bags included; act at once. H. A. Roan, Brooking, Sask. 14-8

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED FOR SALE— Good, clean, heavy seed, 8 cents a pound or $70.00 per thousand, sacks free; samples on request. F. G. Burns, Heward, Sask., Box 74.

TIMOTHY SEED—8c PER POUND, BAGGED. T. Thompson, Fairlight, Sask. 14-8

FOR QUICK SALE—500 BUSHELS DOW'S selected Banner oats, unequalled strain; official test 99% germination, $1.00 a bushel, sacks free. Dow Bros., Gilbert Plains, Man.

WESTERN RYE GRASS—GOOD HEAVY SEED at $7.50 per hundred; guaranteed free of noxious weed seeds. L. Merritt, Stoughton, Sask. 15-6

MENSURY BARLEY—95c.; PREMOST FLAX, $2.00; Early Fortune Millet, $1.50, bags included. E. Young, Oak Lake, Man.

TEGO OATS FOR SALE—FREE OF NOXIOUS weeds, price 70c, bags extra; free on board the cars at Kelso, Sask. Jas. A. Greenbank, Kelso, Sask.

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED—DOMINION Seed Laboratory test, 84%; price, cleaned, 8c lb., sacks free, f.o.b. Carievale. G. H. Mann, Burnside Farm, Elmore, Sask. 16tf

RYE GRASS SEED—7c LB., BAGGED—F. Trenowth, Carievale, Sask.

FOR SALE—CLEAN SEED WHEAT, OATS, flax and Western rye grass. The Noble Foundation, Limited, Nobleford, Alta. 16tf

ALFALFA SEED—GUARANTEED GENUINE Grimm's, 35 cents per lb.; 2 oz. sample free. James Rannel (Grower), Harlem, Mont., U.S.A. 16-4

SEED OATS—ONE CAR, GOVERNMENT tested oats for sale. Frank Walker, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.

GOOD AND CLEAN WESTERN RYE GRASS seed for sale, $9.00 per 100 lbs., bags free; send for sample. A. J. Loveridge, Grenfell, Sask. 16-2

POTATOES

SEED POTATOES—WEE MACGREGOR; ABsolutely pure stock, $1.00 per bushel, bags free. Amos Davison, Sperling, Man. 16-3

EARLY BOVEE POTATOES FOR SALE— Grown from Steele Briggs' seed; guaranteed pure, $1.25 per bushel. Mrs. Oakes, Oakland, Man. 16-4

SEED POTATOES—WRITE TO M. J. HOWES & Sons, Millet, Alberta, for prices of their famous Prairie Flower Potatoes, the kind that brought them last spring $700 from 3 acres and will this spring bring $1,500 from 6 acres. S. A. Early and Co., Saskatoon, are handling part of our crop. A neighbor said: "If I had to I would pay $5.00 a bushel rather than plant any other kind." They grow large, white and smooth and are an excellent table potato, yielding under best conditions 400 to 500 bushels to the acre.

PATENTS AND LEGAL

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., PATENT SOLICitors—The Old Established Firm. Head Office: Royal Bank Building, Toronto: and 55 Queen St., Ottawa, and other principal cities. 7-tf

AGENTS WANTED

AMAZING INVENTION—ENTIRELY NEW lamp burner; changes any coal oil lamp into powerful gas light; smokeless, odorless; Quebec agent sold 72 one day; profit fifteen dollars; sample: valuable proposition, postpaid 35 cents. Great White Light Co., Maple, Ont., Dept. F.

BARRISTERS

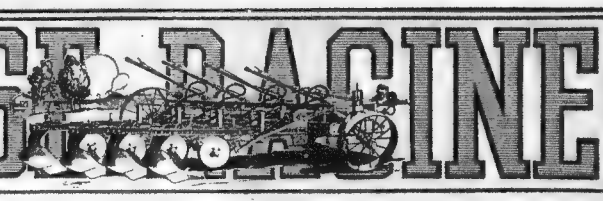
P. A. MACDONALD, BARRISTER, 10 BANK OF Hamilton Chambers, Winnipeg. 46tf

C. L. ST. JOHN, BARRISTER, ETC., MINNEdosa, Man. 53tf

ERNEST LAYCOCK, B.A., L.L.B., BARRISTER and Solicitor, Wilkie, Sask.

BONNAR, TRUEMAN & HOLLANDS, BARristers, etc.—R. A. Bonnar, K.C.; W. H. Trueman, L.L.B.; Ward Hollands. Offices 503-504 Winnipeg Electric Railway Building, Winnipeg P.O. Box 158, Telephone Garry 4789

CASE-RACINE



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CASE-RACINE Tractor Gang Plows represent the highest achievement in power plowing.

They successfully solve the problems that you users have been up against.

Simplest, sturdiest and easiest to handle of all tractor gangs. Made in types and sizes to meet all conditions.

Better In 10 Ways

CASE-RACINE—4 BOTTOM Tractor Gang Plow

In no less than ten different ways CASE-RACINE Tractor Gang Plows lead all others. These points of superiority are exclusive—but they cost you nothing extra.

1. Rigid compound hitch makes it easy to follow a straight line because the tractor does not crowd the plow.
2. Automatic lift without gears and complicating parts.
3. Extra large wheels give clearance and prevent clogging.
4. Spring hitch raises the bottom over obstructions.
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6. Cast iron break pins hold bottoms in line.
7. Special reinforced beams prevent twisting.
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10. Easiest working levers lift the bottom by hand with little effort.

These features prove our plows are the ones you need. Our big book tells you about them in detail. If you are in the market for tractor gang plows you should learn these facts before buying. Every buyer wants the best for his money. Get our book for your protection. It shows CASE-RACINE Tractor Gang Plows in 4, 6 and 8 bottom sizes. Tells all about CASE Steam, Gas and Oil Tractors, Steel Threshing Machines, Corn Shellers, Hay Balers, Road Machinery and Automobiles.

Mail a postcard today for this interesting book, and a copy of "Facts from the Field." Letters on CASE Machinery from those who *know*. Sent postpaid, without charge.

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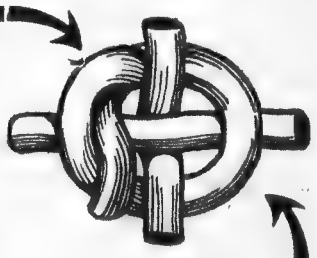
ADVERTISING is the foundation of all successful enterprises. If your advertisement appeared in these pages it would be read by over 34,000 prospective buyers. Patronize our advertisers—advertise yourself—and we will all be successful.

A Fence Without a Failing



The "Leader" Double-grip Lock

will bear the heaviest side strain without snapping; stands perfectly straight when erected, no bowed uprights or sagging laterals; built with an absolutely non-slipping lock.

LEADER Standard Woven Wire Fence

made in many different styles and sizes for Farm, Stock and Railway purposes, etc. All wire guaranteed full standard Imperial gauge, with the best of galvanizing and workmanship. The Leader "double-grip" lock is the strongest fence lock in use and will not slip.

We are the oldest and biggest Wire Fence Co. manufacturing in the West, and are equipped with the latest and most up-to-date wire fence machines. All our stock is shipped fresh from the looms, bright and clean, untarnished and unaffected from long storage.

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We have agents at every important point, who will furnish you with all particulars and prices. If no agent in your immediate vicinity, write direct for Catalogue and particulars.

We also manufacture an extensive line of ornamental lawn fencing and gates, steel frame drive and walk gates, etc. Full particulars in catalogue.

The Manitoba Anchor Wire Fence Company Limited

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REALLY DELIGHTFUL
THE DAINTY MINT-COVERED CANDY-COATED CHEWING GUM

Fresh Killed Poultry
and No. 1
Dairy Butter
are selling at HIGH PRICES
at
The Central Farmers' Market
(R. McKenzie, President)
WINNIPEG - Man.

LIVE POULTRY WANTED
We guarantee to pay you prices quoted below

	Per lb.
Live Hens (large and small)	14c
Young Roosters	12c
Old Roosters	10c
Ducks	12c
Turkeys	13-15c
Geese	12c

These prices are for live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg. Let us know what you have and how many you have, and we will forward you crates for shipping. Prompt returns.
Golden Star Fruit & Produce Co.
91 LUSTED ST., WINNIPEG

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	Per lb.
Old Hens	14c
Hens, from 5 lbs. up	15c
Ducks, old and young	15c
Geese	10-11c
Old Roosters	10c
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Turkeys	Best Market Price

This ad. will not appear again for one month and the above prices will hold good for that time. Let us know what you have to sell, and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt cash on receipt of shipments.
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When prices are low send your produce to us for
Cold Storage
We will keep you in touch with the market, so that you can sell when prices are right.
Write for Information
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COLD STORAGE for FARMERS

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$3.25 PER 1000 SHEETS
Delivered anywhere in Alberta
Mail orders with remittance to
The BUTTER PAPER SUPPLY CO., P.O. Box 1364, Calgary, Alta.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Farm Women's Clubs

NOTE.—Any woman in Saskatchewan who feels that she would like to have a Woman's Section of the Grain Growers' Association in her district, should communicate with the provincial secretary, Miss Erma Stocking, Delisle, Sask.
Any Alberta woman who would like a Woman's Section of the United Farmers in her district should write to Mrs. R. M. Barrett, Mirror, Alta., who is the women's provincial secretary for Alberta.

MEETINGS LIKE FAMILY GATHERINGS

Dear Miss Stocking:—The women in Viewfield have formed a section of the G. G. A. early this month. We would like literature to give us an idea how to make our meetings helpful to all.

Two of us were up in Regina at the convention as visitors, my brother being the delegate for Viewfield. We were greatly interested and inspired by the work both men and women are doing in the West and hope to be able to take our share.

Mrs. Hector Bouie was elected president, Mrs. Walter Nichol, vice-president, and myself secretary.

We have had some very pleasant evenings during the winter in connection with the G. G. A., which really resembled a big family party, and intend holding the closing evening Friday week, before the busy season.

(MISS) ELEANOR T. GRAY.

READING "RURAL CITIZENSHIP"

Dear Miss Stocking:—The last meeting of the Mountain View local of the W. G. G. A. was held at the home of Mrs. M. A. Young, on Wednesday, March 3. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and adopted, thirteen members responded to the roll call (a memory gem). Mrs. Arnott, the president, gave an excellent report of the convention, to which she was a delegate.

We arranged to read a portion of the book, "Studies in Rural Citizenship," at each of our meetings. There was also a short discussion on woman suffrage, which is to take the form of a debate later on in the season.

Mrs. Young kindly provided afternoon tea, and the meeting was pronounced one of the most enthusiastic and enjoyable we have held.

MRS. G. DEAKIN.
Sec. Mountain View W. G. G. A.

The Mountain View W. G. G. is worthy of special praise. Their plan to read a portion of the well written booklet is an excellent one.—E. A. S.

SUMMARIZED REPORTS

The members of the Snake Bite Women's section are deeply interested in Patriotic work and have sent $10.00 to be forwarded to headquarters of Patriotic Fund.

Mrs. Claire Getty, of the Gettysburg W. G. G., reports that all the members are very much interested in their work and she is sure it will be a success. They are holding their meetings the first Saturday of every month. Thirteen members have enrolled and they have prospects of more joining very soon. They are commencing work in proper order by stating that they will send a report each month of their meetings. The provincial secretary would be immeasurably helped in her work if other women's sections of Grain Growers would follow their good example.

Mrs. F. W. Butterfield, who was an interested delegate at the Regina convention, immediately applied her energy to forming a women's section of her home local. They have taken up at once the matter of securing a rest room at Osage, and are planning to give a supper to raise funds. Mrs. Butterfield also reports that they had a very interesting paper on poultry, written by Mrs. Shoeman, read at one of their meetings.

ANOTHER ALBERTA SOCIETY

Dear Mrs. Barrett:—I feel that it is time that you were getting some report from our organization. I think we must be among the earlier auxiliaries to the U. F. A. We organized amidst great enthusiasm at a meeting of the local U. F. A. on February 28, 1914.

At first we did not have smooth sailing on account of a misunderstanding among the members as to whether we belonged to the U. F. A. or to Alberta Women's Institutes. After two or three meetings we definitely threw in our lot with the U. F. A.

The work, being entirely new to us, we did not accomplish a great deal during the year that is past, but I think we are beginning to find our courage and hope to do more this coming year.

We opened a booth at the U. F. A. picnic last year and were able to raise quite a little sum. Then we held a peace meeting to celebrate one hundred years of peace in October. We raised $31.15 by subscription for the Red Cross fund.

When we held our annual meeting, we had a rather poor attendance, but decided to send two delegates to the convention. I am happy to say that our confidence was not misplaced, as Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Earl came back with a glowing account of the convention and anxious to go on with our work in connection with the U. F. A.

We are going into co-operative selling of our eggs and butter thru the Farmers' Elevator, also the co-operative buying of small fruit. We have ordered ten copies of "Studies in Rural Citizenship" and intend discussing some of the articles at our monthly meetings.

Our secretary, Mrs. Earl, will report from time to time on our work, also I think you will hear from Mrs. Davis, who is our district director, so that by another year I hope you may know us very well.

MRS. HELEN D. PATTERSON, Pres.

SCHOOL AND CHICKENS DISCUSSED

Dear Miss Stocking:—On March 3, at the meeting of the Women's Section of Surbiton G. G. A., many interesting discussions took place. Papers ere read on "Co-relation between school and home," by Mrs. Hopkins, while Mrs. Strain gave a most instructive address on "The raising of chickens."

Mrs. Pratt's resolution that each one try to interest a non-member in the club was carried.

"Prairie Housekeeping Problems" are to be solved on "Housekeeping Day," March 31, when members are to start to sew in order that Miss Dorothy Hopkins' idea of a sale of work, the proceeds of which are to augment the funds of the Association, may be carried out in the fall.

GRACE HALL, Sec.

The resolution embodies an excellent idea. I hope other clubs will follow suit.—E. A. S.

OFFER TO VOTE FOR PREMIER

Dear Miss Stocking:—Our Wynyard Women's Section has had a busy but a satisfactory time. We served ice-cream, cake and coffee in our rest room for the Belgian Relief Fund and Patriotic Fund, from 3.00 until 6.00 p.m. and made $10.00 clear. Our rooms were lovely with decorations of all the flags of the Allies, appropriate pictures and flowers.

I am enclosing a copy of our letter to the Premier.

MRS. J. LUDLOW.

Honorable Walter Scott,
Premier of Saskatchewan.

Sir:—We, the Women Grain Growers, of Wynyard, Sask., heartily endorse your stand on the liquor question, as it is one of the principal reasons why the women of Saskatchewan want the franchise.

We hope to be able to show our sincere appreciation by voting for you at the next provincial election.

(Signed on behalf of the Women's Section, Wynyard Women Grain Growers' Association.)

President..... Secretary.....

The above letter is one that does credit to the originality, humor and splendid business acumen of the originator. It might well be copied in sentiment by other clubs. It touches a vital point in our franchise campaign. We will work for the party that works for us.—E. A. S.

NO WAY OUT OF IT

"Isn't it too bad? She ordered a dinner gown and the milliner sent her a travelling dress."

"What is she going to do?"

"She says she'll have to go abroad again."

CORRUGATED IRON
Galvanized, Rust Proof
Made from very finest sheets, absolutely free from defects.
Each sheet is pressed, not rolled, corrugations therefore fit accurately without waste. Any desired size or gauge, straight or curved.
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Finest granular creamery butter, from *sweet* as well as *sour* milk or cream—with just a few twists of the wrist. Try it—at our risk—you'll be astounded. The New
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is the most sensational dairy invention in years. New scientific principle; entirely different from churning. Gets *20 to 35 per cent* more butter; extra profit soon pays its cost.
Try it 10 Days FREE!
You'll never again use mussy, smelly, wasteful, back-breaking churns. The King has sanitary milk vessel; no wood, no cracks or corners to hold grease or dirt. A 10-year-old child can operate it. 3 sizes, $5 up. Send for circular, etc.
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also expenses. Salary or commission. Every cow-owner needs a King. Write at once for *free sample* and salary proposition.
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Guaranteed Genuine
Everlastin Grimm Alfalfa
Produces plants with large branching roots which resist winter conditions. Leafier and of better feeding value than other varieties. Booklet, "HOW I DISCOVERED THE GRIMM ALFALFA," and sample free. Will also send testimonials from patrons in your locality.
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FARMERS!
SPRING IS RAPIDLY APPROACHING and you will soon be turning your thoughts to that new house or barn or the spring colts, but don't overlook the protection of those new buildings or livestock against fire and lightning. Let us quote you rates for your next policy; you pay the premium in three fall payments WITHOUT INTEREST. A two cent stamp will bring you all information.
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LIVE AGENTS WANTED IN THIS PROVINCE

Dairy Butter
In good demand. We can handle large quantities of it. We can also handle your eggs, dressed poultry and hogs. Prompt remittance made. Write us for prices today.
WESTERN PRODUCE CO.
333 William Avenue : Winnipeg

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

A New Era in the Country Kitchen

By Alfred T. Child and George Boynton Child in The Delineator

One of the most pressing needs in the country kitchen is for an efficient summer stove, one that will lighten the burden of hot weather cooking as effectively for the country woman as the gas stove has done for the woman in the city.

The oil stove of the early type was a very poor appliance for cooking. Only part of the oil was burned economically, and some of it was given off from the burners as soot, which stuck to the walls and the equipment of the kitchen. Now the wonderful improvement in the burners has made the combustion of the oil far more efficient. By bringing more oxygen to the burners under the right conditions, the flame is converted into a clear, blue flame of high heating capacity.

A Stove at Little Cost

The first cost of these stoves is very moderate. The expense of operation per burner is only three-quarters of a cent to one cent and one half per hour, according to the height of the flame and the efficiency of the burner. In obtaining these figures, fifteen cents was taken as the price of oil per gallon. In the best stoves a gallon of oil will last from twenty to twenty-five hours for a single burner. City gas at $1.25 per 1,000 cubic feet costs 2¼ cents per hour for the standard top burner. Electricity at 10 cents per kilowatt hour costs 5 cents an hour for a six-inch hot plate.

These oil stoves are available to every woman who wishes to find a good cookstove for the summer season. For those who merely spend their summers in the country, they perfectly meet every need. Besides the cookstove there is now on the market a water heater with oil burners, to furnish hot water for the summer household.

It is well for families who spend all the year in the country, especially if they have no heating system, to use the oil stoves to supplement a good coal or wood range. In summer the bulk of the cooking can be done on the oil stove, and in winter it can be used for all emergency cooking. This will be found a great convenience when the fire is banked for the afternoon, and one wants to make afternoon tea or heat the radiator for the fireless cooker.

Oil Stove and Fireless Cooker

We have often been told by women that they have not found the fireless cooker a resource, if one must depend on the kerosene stove to heat the radiators. This may be true of some of the cheaper stoves. But the best blue flame stoves will heat a soapstone radiator hot enough to roast meat in twenty to twenty five minutes. When possible, keep the stones on a steam radiator or on the back of the coal range when not in use. Cover them with an inverted agate-ware plate or asbestos pad. These two points are time savers.

The lack of surface on which to move utensils about when cooking, may be obviated by having a good zinc-covered shelf close to the stove, where the portable oven may be kept when not in use. The oven may be warmed over one of the burners, and set on the shelf to receive food to be kept warm till time to serve. A hot fireless cooker stone will serve the same purpose, and will require only one burner to heat it. Where there is a coal or wood range in the kitchen, arrange if possible to place the oil stove near it. The top of the range then becomes a very convenient place on which to keep the portable oven and the utensils while cooking.

The portable ovens have recently been greatly improved. One often hears the complaint that a portable oven will not brown. Lots of them do not bake satisfactorily, yet we have tested several that bake in a perfectly satisfactory manner. We have just tested one which is exceptionally well made and well insulated. It also has a line of holes across each end, halfway up the inside of the oven. These holes allow the hot currents of air to play across the centre of the oven and tend to make the cake on the lower shelf brown nicely, and to make the one on the top shelf bake on the bottom.

This oven has another advantage. The top part of the lining is removable. It can be drawn out and pushed across the centre of the oven in place of the upper grate or second shelf. Then you have a small oven, quickly heated, requiring only a small amount of heat to operate, in which a pie or a pan of muffins can be baked for dinner or breakfast.

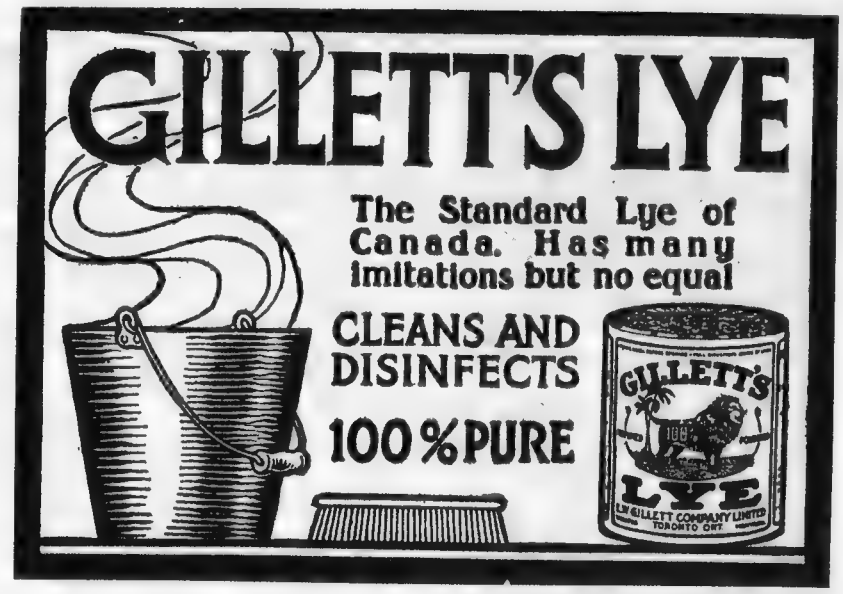
Country kitchens are not the only places that can profit by introducing these stoves. Oil stoves are extensively used in the small towns; in church kitchens, in small cafeterias and tearooms. They are used by demonstrators for the extension work of the agricultural colleges. They are practical, if protected by a simple shack of some kind, for canning clubs. They fill the greatest need in the busy farm home, where resources are fewer than in the city, and the housewife often has to carry on various industries besides the simple cooking of food.

The Care of the Stove

The care of the blue flame stoves is very simple. In the wickless type, the asbestos kindlers should be renewed every six weeks, as a general rule. Wicks in the wick stoves will last a season. A new wick should be put in about every six months if used all the year round. They come all stretched on perforated metal cylinders.

Glass reservoirs and glass indicator tubes tell the height of the oil in the supply tank. Never let the oil run out. This is especially necessary in the wick stoves. The wickless stoves require to be set perfectly level in order to have an even height of flame on each burner. Cleaning up about the stoves is made much easier if the stove is equipped with one of the new enameled drip pans, which come with one type of stove. The surface of the stove, particularly the drip pan, should be wiped off every day with a soft piece of cheesecloth kept for the purpose. Of course care must be used not to allow food to boil over on the cooking surface or into the burners. This causes trouble even with a gas stove, and the burners of an oil stove are more work to clean than the gas burner.

Manufacturers of the best oil stoves keep a full supply of wicks and repair parts, and will send them to customers promptly if the dealer does not carry them. If the lacquered surfaces become worn, the spots or the whole surface may be renewed at small expense. One firm sells a lacquer ror this particular purpose. It is very easy to apply, and one small can is more than enough to go over the whole surface of the stove.



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2nd—If it would grow after it was planted.
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3rd—There is none hardier in Canada, and don't you forget it.

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Automatic positive feed;
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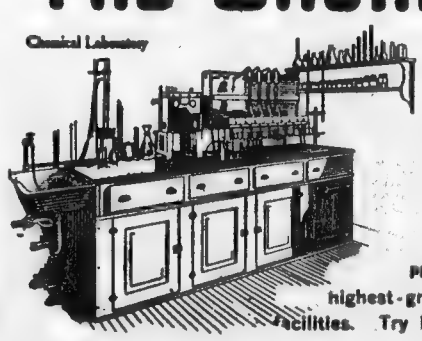

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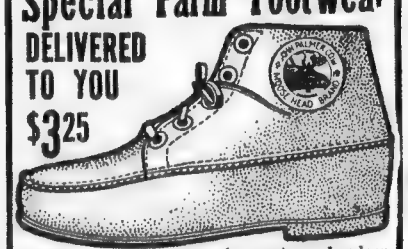

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

Here is one of the most beautiful garden stories I have ever read, so I am printing it this week instead of our usual letters. I feel sure you will love it.
DIXIE PATTON

GARDEN MAKING

By Grace Tabor, in St. Nicholas Magazine

"Oh-h, dear me!" wailed a tiny voice, quite as still and as small as ever the voice of conscience was, I am sure; "oh, dear me! I never shall be able to get it open. I never can push hard enough. My head aches, and my back aches, and all of me aches so, now—whatever will become of me? What shall I do?"

"How many warms and cools have passed?" asked a stiller, even smaller, voice, a weak, discouraged little voice that trailed faintly thru the silence as a wreath of mist trails thru the dawn.

"Ten," cried the first, breathless, pushing valiantly with bent head and shoulders rounded to the task; "ten warms and eleven cools—and it hasn't given a bit!"

"Nowhere?"

"Nowhere!"

At this there was a perfectly heart-rending chorus of soft little sobs, and thin little moans, and weak little cries; and I don't know how many gave right up then and there, without another struggle.

Of course that was not the thing to do, not as long as they could hold out another minute; but probably many of them really could not. And when one stops to consider what they had suffered, and how hopeless the struggle must surely have seemed by that time, I suppose it would be a cruel heart that could find it in itself to condemn even those who might have been equal to further effort, if their courage had not failed. Only of course, as subsequent developments show, it was too bad they did not try to hold out, just a little bit longer.

It was a dreadful place where they were, tho,—as dark as a pocket, tho that did not matter so much; but dark and hot, and growing hotter now, for a "cool" was just past and a "warm" beginning. So presently it would palpitate with heat like a furnace. Each unhappy captive was in a cell whose walls were hard—oh, hard as a stone! —dreadful, burning walls that actually pressed against their tender bodies, so that they twisted and turned, struggling to be free. Over them rested, close and suffocating, a roof as hard and stony as all the rest, against which some bent their poor heads, others their little crooked backs, all lifting, pushing, staggering and fainting with their efforts. And choked and parched with the terrible heat tho they were, and tormented with hunger and thirst, they yet never dared stop an instant for rest, or to relax and get a breath, for each knew that they must win freedom with their own fast-failing strength, and win it very soon, or perish miserably!

Discouraged Ones Fall Out

Who could deny that it was much easier, and even seemingly wiser, to give up? Anyway, some of them did, on the instant of realizing fully the situation, as I have already said. But a few hung on still, not even yet quite hopeless or defeated; they just could not cease striving, but kept pushing and working, gasping and half out of their senses. And then a wonderful thing happened!

Yes, indeed. I don't suppose anything any more wonderful ever happened to a group of suffering captives such as these—and there are many such groups, you know; thousands and thousands of them, all over this world. It was so astonishing a thing that they were bewildered for long, and did not know whether to rejoice or be afraid, which in their weakened state, was no wonder at all. For the roof of the prison—the great, thick, hard, heavy, hot roof that rested its load fairly upon them—suddenly fell off! Fell clear off, if you will believe it, and there was the lovely blue of the morning sky that they had never seen before, arching above them.

Such a phenomenon they knew could only be associated with some tremendous upheaval of established law, for, of course, nothing ever, of its own accord falls up. Moreover, they found themselves instantly in such a changed condition that their senses really did fail them for a bit. For instead of being in inky darkness, they were bathed in dazzling light; and the choking heat that stifled and tortured them had given way to some limpid delight that beat gently against their worn little bodies very much as the small soft waves beat against us when we go swimming in smooth water, of a summer's day. And wonder of wonders, and delight of delights, they could lift their heads, and straighten their poor aching backs, and they could turn their faces up and up, to the beautiful open heaven; up to God!

A Great Discovery

Frowning a little bit, a small sage bent down and scratched gently, with the pruning knife which he carried, the hard baked surface of the ground where the morning glory seeds had been planted; but it made almost no more impression than it would have made on rock. So he thrust the blade into the ground a little way, twisting and working it; and at last a great hard flake of crust broke loose and fell back as he pried. And lo! there to his astonished eyes was revealed the little group of wan prisoners, the white, waxy, tiny morning-glory plants that could not burst their dreadful prison walls—almost as great a surprise to him as this marvelous occurrence was to them.

"Well, I'm blest!" said he, as he counted them; "whoever would have believed a single one could be alive?"

Being a true sage, he wasted no time in wondering, however; but set to work straightway to make effective the rescue which had so curiously happened, by getting the victims quite free of their prison.

Providing Protection from Sun

First of all, he shaded them from the sun, which was on its way up the skies and rapidly growing hotter—you will remember that it was just the beginning of a "warm," which is what the day is to a plant. Night, when the sun is away, is the "cool," and each is a long, long time to them, as long as a month or so to us. Remembering how dark it had always been where they were confined, he put a big umbrella over them, which not only kept the sun from them, but tempered the light that dazzled them so. Then he watered the ground all about them very thoroughly, to soften it; watered it with the very fine sprayer of the watering pot, that they might not be beaten down under the water's weight as it fell on them. Then he ran indooors, and found that he might put them in the corner of the fence before the chicken run; and at once he got at the earth there, working furiously with spading-fork and rake until it was as fine and mellow and luscious as the most exacting morning-glory of high degree could desire. Then he moved them.

Ah, that was a ticklish job! Not satisfied with having strangled nearly all of their fellows, the earth of this place where the luckless mites had been sown clung to them cruelly when he sought to free them, as if it would tear and rend them asunder. Great clods of it dragged at the baby rootlets even after each plant was released from its jealous clasp; and if any one but a sage, and a very patient one at that had been engaged in the task of release, few if any, would have survived. But he knew just how to take between thumb and finger each hard-caked lump that was still closed about a delicate root and pinch it carefully, and roll it slightly, until, at last, it gave way,

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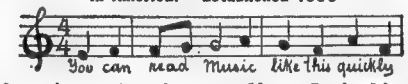

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and, in a perfect rage of defeat, flew all apart.

After all, what is this that we call "dirt"? Where does it come from? Do you know? Lest you have not, as yet, learned, suppose we start right here as a beginning. Earth or soil, is nothing more nor less than tiny particles of what geologists call broken-down rock—that is, rock that has crumbled to dust—and equally tiny particles of broken down plant or animal tissue, otherwise known as organic dust. Dust of rocks and dust of plants, with dust of the bones of long dead animals, and dust of insects, too—these make up the soil that has filled all the chinks, big and little, of this great, round planet on which we are living.

Places where they are very tiny indeed, and so lie very close together, have a soil that we have named "clay." And between sand and clay is the soil that is the very best of all soils, which goes by the name of "loam." This is made up of the large particles and the small, about evenly distributed.

With your spade, the third day after a rain, turn over a clod of earth where your garden is to be, driving it down its full depth if you can, and so getting a good, deep sample. Take up a handful of this earth from the overturned clod and squeeze it in your hand; then open your fingers and palm out flat. Does the earth lump fall apart and little dust rivers run down it and spread it out all over your hand? Then it is a sandy soil—which is usually a better beginning than the other extreme, being more easily made like loam or into sandy loam.

Instead of running all about, however, in dirt streams, perhaps the lump of earth that you are holding stays squeezed together and shows the marks of your fingers on it just as a lump of dough or putty would. Then it is clay—the cruel, bad earth which strangles seed babies, and tears at tender little roots, and bakes under the hot sun into a fiery stony prison, holding captive anything which finds lodgment in it, except, perhaps, the rankest, strongest weeds or grasses.

The Earth Plants Love

Let us hope that you have found earth that is just about half way between these two extremes; that is, earth that stays in form an instant as you unclose your hand, but crumbles apart and falls into lumps, and these in turn into smaller lumps as it lies. This is the way loam acts—the tender earth that loves the plants and is loved by them. But if you have not found this, remember that you can lighten the clay always by working sand or coal ashes, or lime, either one or all three, into it; or that you can bind together and enrich sand by working manure thru it, as you spade it to make ready for planting.

There is no denying that this business of making the earth ready is really the least pleasant of all the garden tasks; but it is something we cannot dodge, therefore we may as well get all the fun out of it that we can. So pitch into the earth and turn over clods, whatever the soil, two spades or layers deep; hammer and spank them with the spade as you go along to break them, working backward, so you may always stand on unspaded ground, and working all the way across from left to right and then back from right to left, so that each row is finished before another is begun. Then rake the loose earth over and try to get out all the stones that are larger than a walnut; then level the space nicely; and then, if it is a loose sandy soil, or even a sandy loam, put a flat board down on it and walk hard on this, even jump, to multiply your weight, moving it along until all the space prepared has been pressed down. But if it is a close heavy soil—if it is clay—do not do this. The reason it is done on sandy soil is that such soil would be too open after spading and raking, and would not hold the moisture which must be in the soil in order that the plants may eat. For whatever they take, they have to take in liquid form, you know. After the soil is pressed and made firm again, rake the top very lightly back and forth, and then you are ready to plant your seed.

Seeds a Great Mystery

We do not know much about these—queer dead-looking little things. We do know that in them the awful mystery of life is locked up; and that putting them into the earth, where we cannot see what happens, somehow unlocks it. So we plant them, down out of sight; we hide them, little prisoners of hope, that they may be free. And down there, in the dark and the silence the miracle is done: the seed opens out comes a tiny root, and this turns at once down, away from the light which it cannot see, because all is darkness anyway. Nevertheless, without the least uncertainty, toward the deeper, surer darkness farther below, it makes its way, pushing forward gently but with resistless force between the little earth particles as it reaches and reaches ever, with its tip, for food to supply the hungry little plant that has been going up as the root went down—up and out of the earth entirely, into the sunlight, and wind, and rain, and dew.

Whatever seed you sow, put it into the ground to a distance equal to three times its own greatest diameter, or thickness, and no more. That is, if a seed is an eighth of an inch thru, cover it with three eighths of an inch of earth; but with seeds that are themselves no larger than dust grains, use a salt shaker, and sprinkle them lightly over the place where they are to go, and press them into the loose soil with a flat piece of board.

Water thoroughly, after preparing it, the ground where seeds are to be sown and the day before you intend sowing them. Then it will be just mellow enough and soft enough to receive them and close over them as it should. And keep the earth just moist enough all the time to crumble apart in your hand after squeezing, as I have explained to you that loamy soil will do. But more important even than just the degree of moisture is the same degree constantly maintained. That is, it must not be allowed to get very dry, and then be made very wet to make up for the neglect; keep it just as nearly as possible the same, day in and day out. And shelter the little plants from hard rains until they are strong, big fellows. Some seeds sprout very quickly; others take a long time.

What To Sow

If I were you, I should plant now a border of marigolds, with alyssum for an edging. Prepare a sunny space fifteen inches wide beside the house or along a walk, and sow the marigolds in two rows, one two inches from the back of the space, and the other six inches from the front. Drop the seed two or three inches apart along little shallow drills, which you can make with your finger or a pointed stick, using a string stretched tight from one end of the space to the other, close to the ground, for a "ruler" to draw the line of the drill by. After these are sowed, draw another drill two inches from the front and into this drop the sweet alyssum seeds, an inch apart.

When the plants are well up, thin out the marigolds until those in each row are eight inches apart, making the front ones come opposite the spaces between the rear ones so they stand zig-zag. Thin the alyssum too, so that the plants are eight inches apart, each one standing in front of the rear marigold plant. Get the alyssum called "Little Gem," and a packet of mixed double marigolds, each five cents; or, if you wish to spend a little more, try a collection of six kinds of double French marigolds, which may be had for twenty-five cents. From either one and the alyssum you will have a lovely border of white and many shades of velvety gold, lasting until frost comes in the fall.

Other combinations which are lovely are double blue corn-flowers grown nine inches apart for the back, with golden callopsis six inches apart in front; large flowering snapdragon, in pale pink or mixed colors, nine inches apart for the back, with imperial dwarf white ageratum, four inches apart, in front; Marguerite carnations in mixed colors, eight inches apart at the back with tufted pansies—violas—in clear yellow or white, as preferred, four inches apart in front; white Nicotiana affinis one foot apart at the back, with California poppies, mixed, four inches apart as edging; annual larkspur in mixed colors one foot apart behind with gypsophila muralis, or pink annual "baby's breath," five inches apart in front.

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Sit down and make a list of all your friends whom you think would be interested in Western Canada, and either mail the list to the

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The Guide's House Design No. 300

No, it isn't the same house again, even tho the exterior is the same as the first plan offered by The Guide. The truth is that the attractiveness of the outside of this house made such a general appeal that it has been thought advisable to make it over to fit the needs of a large circle of our readers who wanted a dining room and bedroom added to our first plan. Into this new arrangement of rooms the architect has managed to squeeze both additional rooms without making any of them really cramped.

A House Planned for the Farm

The house is particularly well planned for the farmer's purposes. Instead of putting the hall in front as is invariably the rule in city houses, the hall here is placed at the side so that when people drive up to the back door, as they almost invariably do in the country, they can be ushered into the main part of the house without being taken thru the kitchen. It will be observed, too, that all the downstairs rooms open off the hall, so that it is not necessary to go thru any room to get to another.

The living room is a large room flooded with light, no matter what direction the house faces, and with its pleasing group of windows, fireplace and door opening on to the porch, it will be a good place to live, winter and summer. Upstairs there are four fair sized bedrooms, a bath room, a trunk room and four clothes closets. Not an inch of space has been wasted upstairs or down.

Alterations Easily Made

Now it is impossible to make a house which exactly fits the needs of every reader and there are often minor changes that would make it more acceptable to a particular family. Most of these can be made by the carpenter who builds the house. Here is one of the features that can readily be changed.

The windows can be made half or wholly plain without extra cost but with some loss of charm, as it is largely the small paned windows which give this house its distinctive appearance.

It must be understood, however, that all of these changes would have to be made by the builder. The architect reproduces these plains by a process of printing and it would be impossible to alter them without greatly increasing the cost.

As it was found that a number of carpenters were unable to build the house without the specifications and specifications have been included with the new plans, the cost of which has been increased to $8.00. It was felt that the extra cost would be a mere bagatelle compared with the satisfaction of having the house properly built.

The Architect's Description

The cellar walls are of concrete, as it is presumed that gravel is more easy to obtain than stone, but this could be altered where stone is available; the only departure from the plan then being an eighteen inch instead of a ten inch wall in thickness.

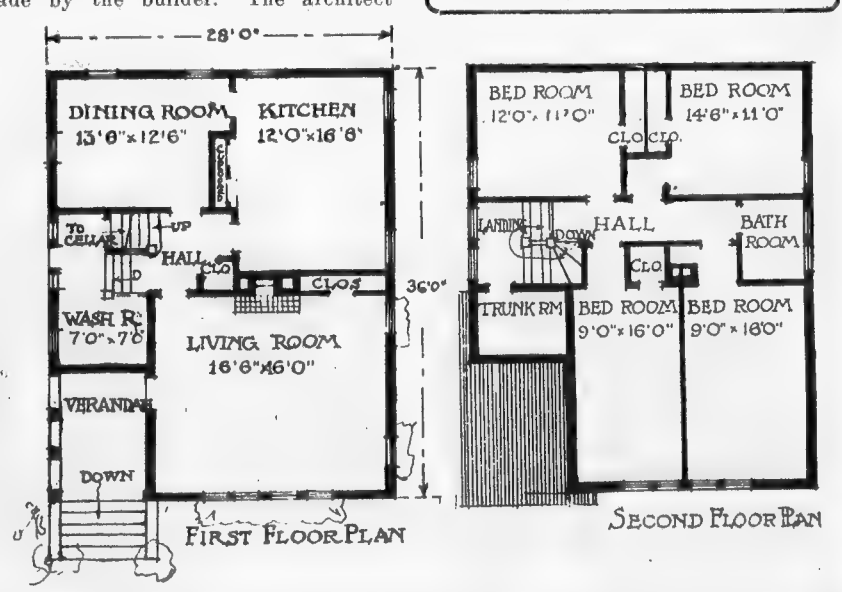
The walls of the house are lined with shiplap, which is covered with building paper nailed down with strapping, on which the lath is nailed. Externally the walls are sheathed with shiplap, a double layer of building paper and "novelty" siding. There is a hot air furnace in the cellar with a complete plan of the hot and cold air pipes. Bins are provided for fuel, vegetables and a pantry for preserves as well as space for a cistern. The whole of the cellar bottom is of concrete. The wood finishing on the inside is of British Columbia fir with veneered doors in two panels; making a neat, up-to-date but inexpensive finish. The outside is painted in three coats; white for the body and brown for the trimmings. The inside woodwork is stained, wiped and varnished in two coats of varnish.

The price of the lumber, millwork and glass for this house is estimated at about $800.00.

The plans, working drawings, bill of materials and specifications will be supplied at a cost of $8.00 by the Book Dept. of The Grain Growers' Guide.

A CORRECTION

In connection with the last house plan, No. 301, an error was made in that it was described as a two storey bungalow, whereas it is really a storey and a half bungalow. Also it would require three, not two, coats of paint to make it really weather proof.



Mother's Hens

By Mrs. F. E. Sheperd, Stalwart, Sask.

Editor's Note.—Eggs are cheap now. The best thing to do with any you do not require for hatching purposes is to "put them down in lime water." This week's "Mother's Hens" contains directions as to preserving eggs for sale at Christmas, and also tells how to successfully hatch turkeys. Have you read the previous chapters? All these stories describe practical experience with poultry on a Western farm. Every farmer's wife should read them and take advantage of the chance of learning how to make her poultry pay.

CHAPTER IV.

While they were having their tea they chatted and gossiped on the thousand and one things women are always interested in, knitting for the soldiers being the chief topic of conversation, Mrs. Hazelton considering it best to use all her spare time that way, while Mrs. Creighton was equally certain it was better to deny herself a new hat she had set her heart on and send the money it would have cost to buy some tobacco and cigarettes for them. At last Margaret jumped up.

"Well, now, I suppose it is time to feed the hens and hunt the eggs. Will you come with me?"

"Sure I will, I want to see your buildings," was the emphatic reply, "my hens always roost in a corner of the barn, and the language Jim uses when he goes to feed oats or brush out the buggy is something fierce."

"I am afraid you won't think much of my 'buildings'," said Margaret, leading the way to them, greeted by her feathered flock rushing to her from all parts of the farmyard. "You see they are only made of sod. Will says his mother says they are warmer than any other kind. They are made very thick and will stand for years, only you have to be careful to see it doesn't let the wind in between the top of the walls and the roof, which you see is only odd bits of lumber, then tar paper, then one layer of sod, last of all a lot of flax straw put on slant ways to shed the rain. There is nothing expensive here. Most of the coops she made herself."

Mrs. Creighton nodded, her quick eye had noticed several of them were covered with discarded oilcloth from the kitchen table.

The eggs were collected and admired, and after proudly writing them down in her little account book, sixty-four in all, Mrs. Hazelton proceeded to finish her mother's letter.

"And now about my precious turkeys. I think every farmer's wife dislikes to raise turkeys, for the simple reason they are so much trouble, but I really think my turkey hens are not quite so much bother as some people's. I fix some apple barrels firmly at the back of the henhouses, and put in them some nice hay and several china eggs, and they generally lay there. If one strays away and makes a nest somewhere else, get Will to put one of the largest coops over her nest while she is off feeding. This will protect her from the heavy rains we get sometimes. I don't believe in trusting too much to nature. She is rather inclined to play tricks with us sometimes. About dusk put a couple of handfuls of grain close to where each one is setting, and beyond looking at them once a day they will be no further trouble.

"Now, when they begin to hatch out—I am sure you will think they are the prettiest little things you ever saw—as soon as they are dry bring them indoors and put them in the nursery of the incubator, that is the space underneath the egg tray, only leaving the turkey hen about two to keep her happy. Get Will to lift one of the wagon boxes off its wheels onto the ground and put a big coop in it. Next morning, early, put her and the two little ones in the coop and shut her in good and tight, give her a good feed of grain and a very shallow tin of water, and the rest of her hatch at odd times during the day, one or two at a time. She will never peck you. I like turkeys, they are so gentle. Feed them the same as you do chickens, an egg boiled hard and put thru the mincing machine and half a cup each of rolled oats, breadcrumbs, bran and shorts mixed all together dry. No wet mashes for little turkeys, my dear, but if you have any money knocking around—somehow the money all seems to go for plow shares or blacksmith's coal or some other uninteresting thing—get yourself a bag of good chick meal. You can use it sometimes when you are extra busy.

"You can let the mother turkey get out and in the wagon box at will after three days, but be sure and keep the little ones in at least two weeks. They will peep, peep, peep, and look so miserable, but be hard-hearted and tell them its only their fancy thinking they want to get out. Anyway you will be able to call the roll every night and they will all be there, whereas, if you let them go while they are so very young the weaker ones straggle behind and get lost altogether. Be sure and never leave any water around in pails where little turkeys are. All summer I use an old road scraper for the general drinking vessel of the whole flock of poultry, but little turkeys seem to have a positive mania for committing suicide by drowning."

"And that's so, too," interjected Mrs. Creighton. "Last summer I lost five about six weeks' old, drowned themselves one after the other in a pail

Continued on Page 31

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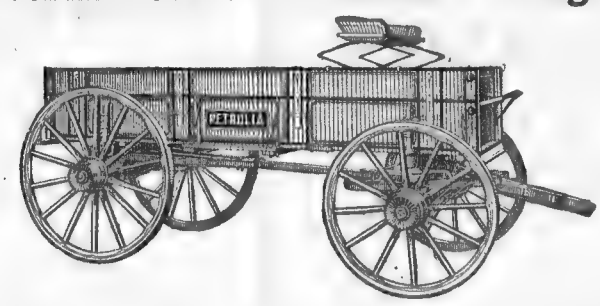

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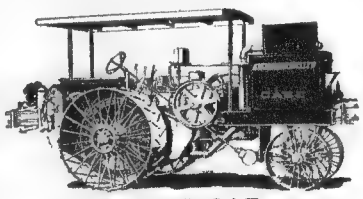

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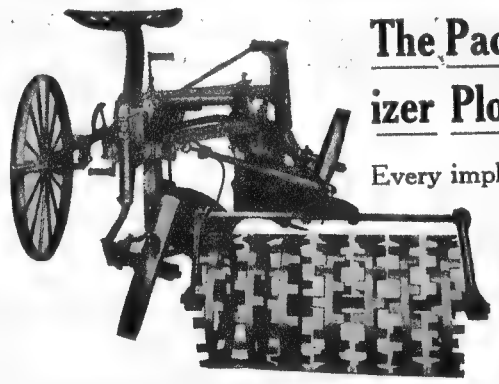

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Special 60 Day Anniversary Prices.

For the next two months I am going to give my Canadian friends an opportunity to buy separators, engines, manure spreaders and other farm implements and household goods at special anniversary sale prices. Do not buy a gasoline engine, a cream separator, a manure spreader or any other machine until you have received my new special anniversary sale prices and proposition.

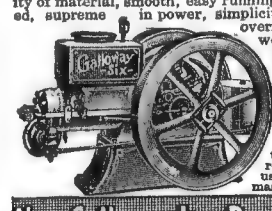
Galloway's Sanitary Separator

2,000 of these New Galloway Sanitary Perfect Skimming Cream Separators at special anniversary sale prices. They are made so good in our own factories that I will send one anywhere without an expert to set it up, to any inexperienced user for a 90-day trial, to test against any make or kind that even sells for twice as much and let the user be the judge. It's the most modern, the most sanitary, the most scientific, the cleanest skimmer, the most beautiful in design of any cream separator made today and I have seen them all. Positively **sweeping the field** before it.

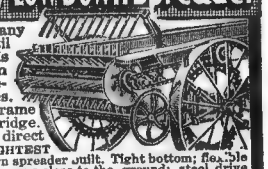
90-Day Trial
500 Lbs. Capacity

More Power For Less Money

5,000 of these New Galloway Masterpiece Big 6 H. P. Gasoline Engines at our special anniversary sale price. Positively the power sensation of 1915. The most engine ever offered for the money. Its new design is mechanically perfect, big 6 H. P. engine built from highest quality of material, smooth, easy running, perfectly balanced, supreme in power, simplicity and design; not overrated nor light weight but **large bore and long stroke, plenty of weight, low speeded** and built for **long, hard, continuous, satisfactory service.** Made in our great factories by the thousands and sold direct from factory to user at only one small manufacturing profit.



New Galloway Low-Down Spreader



Don't buy a spreader any make at any price until you know all about this New No. 8 Low-Down Spreader. Eleven special patented features. Heavy channel steel frame TRUSSED like a steel bridge. Double chain drive, direct from rear wheels. LIGHTEST DRAFT of any low down spreader built. Tight bottom; flexible rake; scientific beater; runs close to the ground; steel drive chains, will not stretch. Steel wheels; only low-down spreader made with ALL FOUR WHEELS UNDER THE LOAD. Front wheels turn clear under. Feed adjustable from 4 to 24 loads per acre. 60-70 bushels capacity. Superior in every respect to the new style horse killers that eat you up for repairs. Only 42 inches high at center of box.

WM. GALLOWAY CO., of Canada, Ltd.
Dept. 11, Winnipeg, Manitoba

We Pay the Freight!

From Factory to Farmer at Factory Prices

14 Barrels, $16.00 — 12 Barrels, $19.50

Twenty Gauge — Rust Proof

14 Barrels, $16.00

13 Barrels, $27.00 — 12 Barrels, $35.00 — 16 Barrels, $42.00

An Unconditional Guarantee with every Tank.

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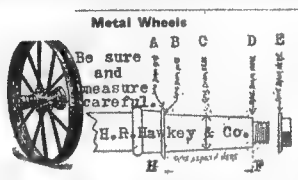

IT PAYS! Put New Iron Wheels on Your Old Wagon

OUR METAL TRUCK WHEELS

are made with 1x7-16 in. spokes, either staggered (dodged) or straight. Supplied in 3x1½ in. plain tires and 4x1½ in. tires, either plain or grooved. In Heights varying every 2 in. from 20 to 42 in. high. Weight about 70 lbs. 2nd Class Freight Rate.

Measure the skein with calipers from front to back, not from top to bottom.

Give diameter dimensions and give measurements of the skein (arm), not the inside of the boxing.

Heights ranging from 20 to 30 in., price each wheel $5.00
Heights ranging from 32 to 42 in., price each wheel 6.50

$3.75 each — TIRED BUGGY WHEELS — $3.75 each

These wheels are made of a good grade of Hickory, tired with the best of round-edge tire steel, bolted between each spoke and bored for boxes: All that is necessary is to take the boxing out of the old wheels and drive same into the new wheels and give wheels a coat of paint. Shipped in the white (not painted) in order to save freight charges. 2nd Class Freight Rate. No. 3 Sarven Wheels 1½ in. spoke and tired with 1x1 in. tire steel. Weight 90 lbs. Price, per set of four $15.00. No. 9 Sarven Wheels 1½ in. spoke and tired with 5-16x1½ in. tire steel. Weight 120 lbs. Price, per set of four, $19.50. For Odd Wheels, quarter of the price, plus 75c. extra.

20c—RUBBER GRAIN DRILL TUBES—20c

5000 of these tubes only to be sold at this price, 20c. Order at once, as they won't last long. Size 1½ in. inside large end; ¾ in. inside small end; 22 in. long. Weight 8 oz. Price ..... **.20**

30c—DRILL COVERING CHAINS—30c

Well welded and made of steel. Rings are 9-16x3½ in., total length 24 in. Extra strong and heavy Weight 3 lbs. Price ..... **.30**

REMEMBER! IT PAYS TO BUY THE HAWKEY PLOW SHARE

EVERY SIZE — EVERY MAKE

OUR SHARES WEAR & LAST LONGER

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WINNIPEG — MAIL ORDER SPECIALIST — MANITOBA

Mail us FREE OF CHARGE Hawkey's Hardware Catalogue

Name..... Address.....

During a religious service on Easter Sunday afternoon a Taube dropped bombs on Newkirk Church, near Ypres, Belgium. A large congregation was present, and, besides numerous cases of serious injuries, twelve women were killed outright. Abbe Reynaert, who was preaching at the time, was hit by flying debris, and so badly hurt that he died from injuries a few hours later.

General Hughes announced in Parliament the purpose to keep 50,000 Canadians on the firing line thruout the year if necessary, and said if the British War Office decided 75,000 or more were needed, they would be sent.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, April 15, 1915)

Wheat—A good general trade and more active, excited market this week, fluctuations covering wider ranges. The late tone was fairly steady with final figures showing the May up 7 cents, the July 8⅞ cents, and the new crop month October 6⅞ cents. The situation at the outset was strong and values rapidly worked higher. There was some covering by a few "shorts," who did not look for an immediate higher range of prices, and the fact that cash prices were weak did not have much effect on the buying demand. Foreign markets were stronger in tone and the statistics from the other side quite "bullish." As the week advanced the tone from Liverpool was not so strong, but the buying of Chicago July by houses with seaboard connections was a leading feature and some large advances there were registered. This, in turn, also tended to influence local temper. The lighter American shipments, with a falling off in the percentage of the total destined to the United Kingdom, and increased enquiry from importing countries there, helped the Liverpool market somewhat. Another report was in circulation that the Argentine new crop arriving in Italy was rejected in some instances by millers there, and this also proved an indirect "bull" help. The cash demand during the last week has only ruled fair, in spite of the fact that the opening of navigation was almost at hand. Much better premiums were paid for cash wheat for the opening of navigation delivery a month ago, but elevators apparently have been heavy shippers, with the result that considerably more cash wheat than was expected was offered.

Oats—Business the past week was fair and the undertone in this grain was firm, in sympathy with the sharp advance in wheat, as well as stronger coarse grain market in Chicago. At the close today the May was up 2¼ cents, and the July 2½ cents, with the cash market considerably better and prices up 2½ cents to 3½ cents.

Barley—The demand for this grain has been ruling very poor, and altho buyers come into the market for the low grades at 65 cents, so far no interest has been shown in the No. 3 and No. 4, with the result that they are practically unsaleable at the present time.

Flax—A stronger market has prevailed here during the past week and while trade was of smaller proportions, the general undertone has been quite firm, partly due to strength in Duluth, and at the close today the May is up 4¼ cents and the July 4⅝ cents.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	May	July	Oct.
Wheat—			
April 13	153⅞	150⅞	115⅞
April 14	156⅛	153⅝	118½
April 15	157⅛	155⅛	119
April 16	158⅝	156⅞	119⅞
April 17	158⅛	157⅞	121⅛
April 19	161¼	160⅞	124⅜
Oats—			
April 13	64	64⅛	....
April 14	64⅝	64⅞	....
April 15	64⅞	65	....
April 16	65⅝	65⅝	....
April 17	65⅞	66¼	....
April 19	66⅜	66⅝	....
Flax—			
April 13	176¼	179⅛	....
April 14	177¼	180⅜	....
April 15	177⅞	181	....
April 16	179⅝	182⅛	....
April 17	179½	182¾	....
April 19	180	183	186½

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, April 17)

No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	$1.61¼
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,400 bu., to arrive	1.60⅜
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.60¼
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.60¾
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.61¾
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, sample sale	1.58
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.52½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.57⅞
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.53⅛
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.58½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.58
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, transit	1.58½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, bulk head	1.57½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.48½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.50⅞
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, smut	1.56½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.53¾
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.50
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.49¼
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.57
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.46
Timothy, 25 sacks	3.50
Sample grade wheat, 1 car	1.37½
No. 4 mixed wheat, 1 car	1.33½
No grade wheat, 1 car	1.25¼
Wheat screenings, 1 car, per ton	15.50
Wheat screenings, sample, to arr., per ton	18.00
No. 4 wheat, 1 car, frost	1.50
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.36½
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.38½
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.42
No. 4 wheat, 2 cars	1.39
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.35⅝
No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car	1.68½
No. 3 durum wheat, 2 cars	1.54½
No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car	1.71
No. 3 durum wheat, 1 car	1.55
No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car	.72⅜
Sample grade corn, 1 car	.70½
No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car	.72¼
No. 3 corn, 1 car, mixed	.71⅜
No. 2 corn, 2 cars, mixed	.72
No. 3 corn, 2 cars, to arrive	.71¼
No. 4 yellow corn, 2 cars, f.o.b.	.71¼
No. 4 corn, 2 cars, mixed	.70¾
Sample barley, 2 cars	.72
Sample barley, 1 car	.73
Sample barley, 5 cars	.74
No grade barley, 1 car	.69
No. 1 feed barley, part car	.71
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.74
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.73
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	.71
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.72
No. 1 flax, 2 cars	1.95¼
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	1.99¼
No. 1 flax, 1 car	1.94¼

LIVERPOOL MARKET

Liverpool, April 17.—Wheat steady, business light. Increased interest in new crop deliveries, spot unchanged; Plate offered at 1½ decline; talk of larger world's shipments; continental markets strong. Corn ½ to 1d higher, with very unfavorable weather in Argentine.

Argentine—The prolonged wet spell is seriously interfering with deliveries of all grain and seed, and the forecast is for bad weather. Export demand is unprecedented for all grain and seed.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

Chicago, April 17.—Hog receipts, 6,000; steady to 5 cents higher. Bulk, $7.25 to $7.50; light, $7.20 to $7.65; mixed, $7.15 to $7.65; heavy, $6.85 to $7.45; rough, $6.85 to $7.05; pigs, $6.00 to $7.00.

Cattle receipts, 100; steady. Native beef steers, $6.20 to $8.55; western steers, $5.65 to $7.50; cows and heifers, $2.90 to $8.20; calves, $5.75 to $8.25.

Sheep receipts, 1,000; weak. Sheep, $7.50 to $8.60; lambs, $8.00 to $10.65.

Absence of any considerable left-over supply from last night resulted today in higher prices for hogs. No trading worth mention was done at the cattle pens. Most of the sheep and lambs went direct to killers.

ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

South St. Paul, April 17.—Receipts today were: 220 cattle, 700 hogs, and 300 sheep. Prices for killing cattle ranged from, for steers, $4.50 to $7.60; cows and heifers, $4.50 to $6.50; canners, $3.50 to $4.00; bulls, $3.50 to $5.50; cutters, $4.00 to $4.35; veal calves, $3.75 to $7.50. Market steady; veal calves steady. Stockers and Feeders—Feeding steers, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $5.50 to $7.25; stock steers, 500 to 900 lbs., $4.75 to $7.00; stock cows and heifers, $4.25 to $6.75; stock bulls, $4.50 to $5.75. Market steady. Hogs—Prices ranged from $6.75 to $7.30, with a bulk price of $7.25. Market steady. Sheep and Lambs—Lambs, $4.00 to $9.85; yearlings, $6.00 to $8.25; bucks, $4.00 to $5.50; wethers, $5.25 to $7.75; ewes, $3.00 to $7.50. Sheep and lambs strong.

CALGARY LIVESTOCK

Calgary, April 17.—Receipts for this week at the Alberta stockyards, Calgary, were as follows: 317 horses, 336 cattle, 2,241 hogs, and no sheep; while last week's receipts were: 253 horses, 479 cattle, 2,057 hogs, and no sheep.

Shipments Westward—Eight cars of cattle and three cars of hogs. Shipments Eastward—Sixteen cars of hogs and no cattle. Beef Steers and Butcher Stock—Messrs. Heyer and James, of Carstairs, marketed a carload of extra choice steers thru us, tops bringing $7.60, fed and watered, here. Choice beef cows brought $6.75. Bulls and oxen steady. Stockers and Feeders—Country enquiry has lessened on account of spring work on the land. However, we look for renewed activity in the stocker and feeder trade as the season advances. Fair yearlings on this market are bringing $34, and two-year-olds $45 up. Stock cows, $55 to $65. Hogs brought $8.25, weighed off cars. We handled two cars from Red Deer, three from Crossfield and one from Airdrie, including a special load from O. E. Coffin, Crossfield. We do not advise shippers to buy on this basis, however, as Friday's market was strong on account of buyers being able to ship out with a minimum feeding expense. Sheep—Ewes and lambs or ewes in lamb, $8.00 to $9.00; fat wethers, ewes and lambs at $8.00, $7.25 and $8.00 to $8.50, respectively. Steers, choice export, $7.00 to $7.60; butcher, $6.50 to $7.00. Heifers, common to choice heavy, $5.75 to $6.75. Cows, choice, $5.50 to $6.75; common, $4.50 to $5.50; canner, $1.75 to $3.00. Stags, $4.75 to $6.00. Oxen, thin to very choice, $4.25 to $5.00. Bulls, $4.25 to $5.50. Veal calves, 400 to 500 lbs., $6.00; 200 to 400 lbs., $6.50 to $7.00. Feeding steers and heifers, $5.75 to $6.25. Springers, choice, $65 to $80; common, $60 to $65. Hogs, $8.10 to $8.25 for selects, weighed off cars.

(These prices are quoted by the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited—Livestock Department.)

Winnipeg Livestock

Stockyard Receipts

There have been received at the Union stockyards during the past week 1,131 cattle, 100 calves, 6,873 hogs and no sheep.

Cattle

Altho receipts of cattle at the yards during the week under review have been much heavier than for a similar previous period, the bulk were stockers consigned thru for Southern points. The demand is good for choice cattle, Saturday's market being particularly strong for the small offerings. The top beasts reach 8 cents, with best heifers selling at from $6.50 to $7.00. Best cows are from $6.00 to $6.50, with a few extra good ones a little higher. The medium and common grades sold about steady at last week's prices. There seems to be reason for believing that good butcher cattle will continue at about the same good prices, with a probability of an advance in the future. There are very few stockers and feeders on the market at present, but the demand is good and such classes of stock will bring good returns if sold just now. Good well bred yearling and two-year-old steers will sell at from $6.00 to $6.50, with heifers from $5.50 to $5.75. There are not many fresh cows coming in, but good cows with calf and close up springers can be sold at from $65 to $80 each. Choice veals are selling at from 8 to 8½ cents per pound.

Hogs

The hog market has been good all week. There has been a tendency to higher prices and on Saturday hogs were selling at $8.25. Supplies were lower this week and with a rise in Southern markets, coupled with good Eastern demand, there is no reason to expect any heavy decrease in prices for the coming week. Shop hogs weighing from 100 to 140 pounds are from $6.00 to $6.35; under a hundred pounds, 5 to 5½ cents; sows, 5½ to 6 cents, and stags, 4½ cents per pound.

Sheep and Lambs

There are no sheep or lambs coming into the yards at present, but the best yearling lambs would sell at $7.50 to $8.00, with best sheep at $6.50.

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, April 17, were:

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	$1.58⅞	$1.61½
2 Nor. wheat	1.57⅞	1.58½
3 Nor. wheat	1.44⅞	1.56
No. 3 yellow corn	..	.73
3 white oats	.62¾	.55½
Barley	.65	.68
Flax, No. 1	1.78¼	1.97
Futures—		
May wheat	1.58⅞	1.55½
July wheat	1.57⅞	1.52⅞
Oct. wheat	1.21⅛	Sept. 1.19
	Winnipeg	Chicago
Beef Cattle, top	$7.80	$8.55
Hogs, top	8.25	7.50
Sheep, yearlings	6.50	8.60

Country Produce

Note.—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.

Butter

There is scarcely any change in the general produce market this week. Butter is a little stronger in selling price, but not sufficiently to warrant any advance in prices just now. Dealers are offering 28 to 30 cents per pound for Fancy dairy butter, 23 cents per pound for No. 1 dairy, and good round lots 18 to 20 cents per pound.

Eggs

Eggs are just as plentiful as ever in spite of the fact that a great many must be used for hatching purposes. Anyone wishing to get a good price for eggs saved over until next fall should read the article on "Mother's Hens," on another page in this issue. Eggs are retailing at 20 cents per dozen in the city and dealers are offering 16 to 17 cents per dozen this week.

Potatoes

The potato situation has not changed. Dealers are offering from 50 to 55 cents per bushel for potatoes this week.

Milk and Cream

Supplies of cream are getting short. Butter is also a good price and hence the price for cream has raised somewhat. Sweet cream is worth 36 cents per pound of butterfat, and sour cream 33 cents per pound. Milk is worth the same, namely, $2.00 per hundred pounds.

Dressed Poultry

Care should be taken in shipping dressed poultry from now on that the shipment be not more than 10 to 12 hours on the road. For a few weeks yet properly dressed poultry can be received advantageously at the following prices: Chickens, 18 to 20 cents, and roosters, 15 cents per pound. Ducks, turkeys and geese do not come forward at this time of the year.

Hay

The hay market is just about the same this week. No. 1 Timothy is worth $16 to $18 per ton, No. 2 Timothy, $15 to $17; No. 2 Red Top, $12 to $14; No. 2 Upland, $11 to $13, and No. 2 Midland, $8.00 to $11.

Hides

Hides are the same this week. The weather is getting warm and it is necessary now to salt hides before shipping. In the present market it is very advisable to ship promptly to realize before any further decline occurs. To cure a hide properly it is first necessary to trim it, cutting off the horns, tail-bones and sinews, then spread the hide on the floor and sprinkle salt evenly and freely over the flesh side. In this way pile one hide on the other, flesh side up, head on head, tail on tail. It will take a week or more to cure hides thoroughly. When hides have lain over a week in salt, they will do to tie up and ship, after having shaken off the surplus salt. For a large hide it will take about a pail of salt and a less quantity for a smaller hide or calfskin in proportion to size. Green hides are one to two cents less than salted. Prices are: green salted, unbranded, 25 lbs. and up, 11½ to 10½; branded, 10 cents; bulls, 40 lb. and up, 9 to 8 cents; veal calf, 8 to 15 lbs., 13 to 11½ cents; kip, 8 to 25 lbs. 12 to 10½ cents.

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from April 13 to April 19 inclusive

Date	Wheat 1°	2°	3°	4	5	6	Feed	Oats 2CW	3CW	Ex1Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	Barley No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	Flax 1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej.
Apr. 13	152½	151½	148½	143½	140½	136½	..	63⅝	..	..	59⅞	58⅞	..	..	...	..	174¾	171¾	..	..
14	155⅞	154⅞	151⅞	146⅞	143⅞	139⅞	..	63⅞	61⅞	61	60¼	59¼	..	..	65	65	176	173	..	..
15	156½	155½	152¾	147¾	144¾	140¾	..	64⅝	61⅞	61⅝	60⅞	59⅝	..	..	65	65	176½	173½	..	..
16	157⅞	156⅞	154⅛	149⅛	146⅛	142⅛	..	65⅛	62⅛	62⅛	61⅛	60⅛	..	..	65	65	178	175	..	..
17	158	157⅞	154⅞	149⅞	146½	142½	..	65⅝	62⅞	62⅝	61⅞	60⅞	..	..	65	65	178¼	175¾	..	..
19	160⅜	159⅜	157⅞	151⅞	149	145	..	66⅛	63⅛	62⅞	62¼	61¼	..	..	..	..	178¾	175¾	..	..

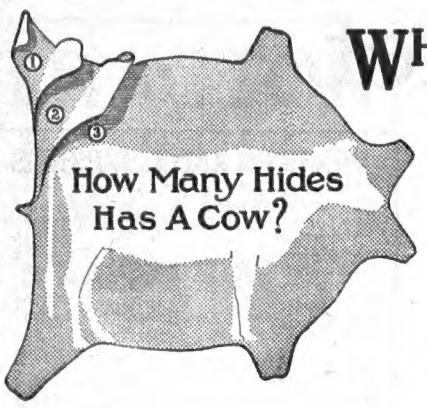
THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

CORRECTED TO MONDAY, APRIL 19

Winnipeg Grain	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat			
No. 1 Nor.	160⅜	152	89½
No. 2 Nor.	159⅜	151⅞	87⅞
No. 3 Nor.	157⅞	148½	85⅛
No. 4	151⅞	143½	82½
No. 5	149	140	78
No. 6	145	136	73
Feed	..	..	68
Cash Oats			
No. 2 CW	66⅛	63	34
Cash Barley			
No. 3	..	..	44½
Cash Flax			
No. 1 NW	178¾	174¾	135
Wheat Futures			
May	161¼	153⅞	90½
July	160⅞	150⅞	92
October	124⅞	115⅞	87
Oat Futures			
May	66⅜	63⅞	34⅛
July	66⅝	64⅛	35⅞
Flax Futures			
May	180	176⅞	136
July	183	179⅞	138⅞
October	186½	182½	..

Winnipeg Livestock	MONDAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cattle	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
Choice steers	7.50–8.00	7.50–8.00	7.25–7.50
Best butcher steers and heifers	7.40–7.75	7.40–7.75	6.50–7.00
Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	7.00–7.25	7.00–7.25	6.25–6.50
Best fat cows	6.00–6.50	6.00–6.50	5.75–6.00
Medium cows	4.75–5.50	4.75–5.50	5.00–5.50
Common cows	4.00–4.25	4.00–4.25	4.00–4.50
Choice heifers	6.50–7.00	4.50–5.00	5.25–5.50
Best bulls	4.75–5.00	6.50–7.00	6.00–6.25
Com'n and medium bulls	4.00–4.25	4.00–4.25	4.50–5.00
Best feeding steers	6.00–6.50	6.00–6.25	....
Best stocker steers	5.50–6.00	5.50–6.00	....
Best milkers and springers (each)	$65–$80	$60–$70	$65–$75
Common milkers and springers (each)	$50–$60	$45–$50	$35–$45
Hogs			
Choice hogs	$8.15	$8.15	$8.10
Heavy sows	$5.50–$6.00	$5.50–$6.00	$5.85
Stags	$4.50	$4.50	$4.00
Sheep and Lambs			
Choice lambs	$7.50–$8.00	$7.50–$8.00	....
Best killing sheep	$6.00–$6.50	$6.00–$6.50	....

Country Produce	MONDAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Butter (per lb.)			
Fancy dairy	28c–30c	28c–30c	20c–21c
No. 1 dairy	23c	23c	18c
Good round lots	18c–20c	18c–20c	15c–16c
Eggs (per doz.)			
Strictly new laid	16c–17c	16c–17c	17c
Potatoes			
In sacks, per bushel	50c–55c	50c–55c	60c–65c
Milk and Cream			
Sweet cream (per lb. butter-fat)	36c	34c	28c
Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter-fat)	33c	31c	25c
Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	$2.00	$2.00	$1.75
Dressed Poultry			
Chickens	18c	18c	...
Roosters	12½c	12½c	...
Ducks	...	15c	...
Geese	...	13c–14c	...
Turkeys	...	18c–20c	...
Hay (per ton)			
No. 2 Red Top	$12–$14	$12–$14	$11–$12
No. 2 Upland	$11–$13	$11–$13	$10–$11
No. 2 Timothy	$15–$17	$15–$17	$15
No. 2 Midland	$8–$11	$8–$11	...



WHO "should worry"?

You, if you expect to buy an automobile, or if the one you own is upholstered in coated "split leather" that is rotting—splitting, and giving your car a generally disreputable appearance.

A real cow grows only one hide,—it is too thick for upholstery,—it is suitable only for shoe soles, belting, etc.

Now to produce genuine grain leather for upholstery, two thirds to three quarters of this thickness is split away, only the outermost layer being really strong enough.

To save that by-product, however, some manufacturers actually split it into two or more thin sheets, coat and emboss it to make it look like the strong, outermost grain leather. Hence two thirds to three quarters of all leather upholstery in use is coated splits.

DU PONT FABRIKOID TRADE MARK

MOTOR QUALITY FABRIKOID
For Buggies and Automobiles

CRAFTSMAN QUALITY FABRIKOID
For Furniture

Guaranteed far Superior to Coated Splits.

FABRIKOID is coated and embossed the same way, but with much more coating, and the backing is a fabric twice as strong as the average split. The largest automobile manufacturers use Fabrikoid on hundreds of thousands of cars with entire satisfaction and better service than they formerly got from weak splits.

In selecting a car, choose one of the many now using Fabrikoid.

Sample of either quality free. Mention your dealer's name. Or, if you send us 50c, we'll mail a large working sample 18 by 25 inches, sufficient to cover a chair, etc. Write us to-day.

DU PONT FABRIKOID COMPANY 3

"Fabrikoid" is made in Canada. Dept 5 Toronto

S. H. HENDERSON, President — ED. DEWART, Vice-President — C. D. KERR, Treasurer

The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.

Head Office :: Wawanesa, Man.

A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager

Amount of business in force, over $39,000,000.00
Assets over liabilities, over $652,000.00
Number of farmers insured Dec. 31, 1913 25,495

A Fire Company insuring all classes of Farm Property at the Lowest Possible Cost to the Assured. FARMERS! Here are Six Reasons why it will pay you to insure your Property in

THE WAWANESA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

FIRST—Because it is owned and operated by the Farmers of the three Prairie Provinces for their mutual benefit and not to enrich stockholders of a company formed to accumulate wealth at the expense of the insurer.

SECOND—The cost of insurance is not only very low, but you are not required to pay your premiums in advance unless you prefer doing so, and no interest is charged where premium notes are taken. The agent's fee is all that is required to be paid in cash.

THIRD—The Company is thoroughly reliable, and its policies are better adapted to Farm Insurance than any others issued. The use of steam threshers permitted free of charge.

FOURTH—The cost of adjustment of loss claims are paid by the Company and not by the insured.

FIFTH—Insurance on Livestock covers them against loss by fire anywhere on the farm, and by lightning anywhere in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

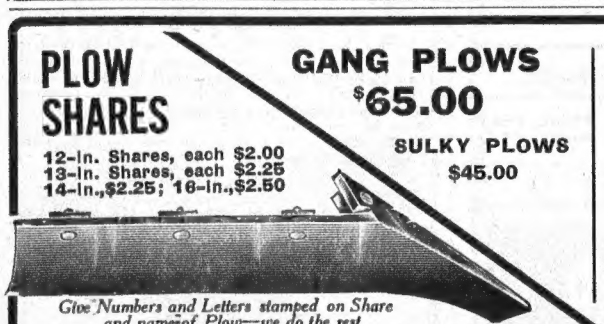
SIXTH—That this is the Largest Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Canada and must therefore be giving the best satisfaction.

PLOW SHARES

12-in. Shares, each $2.00
13-in. Shares, each $2.25
14-in., $2.25; 16-in., $2.50

GANG PLOWS $65.00

SULKY PLOWS $45.00



Give Numbers and Letters stamped on Share and name of Plow—we do the rest

GASOLINE ENGINES

FOR THE FARM

1½ h.p.	$38.50
3 h.p.	85.00
5 h.p.	130.00
7½ h.p.	195.00

Write for Illustrated Folder.

The Canadian Stover Gasoline Engine Co., Limited

BRANDON, MANITOBA

MANITOBA DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES

After due consideration of agricultural development work in other provinces in Canada and also in the United States, the Manitoba Department of Agriculture decided to appoint district representatives thruout the province. It is proposed this year to appoint five well qualified agricultural men who will assist in every way possible to develop agriculture in the particular locality to which they are appointed. So far four men have been selected, all of them belonging to this year's graduating class at the Manitoba Agricultural College. L. V. Lohr will work under the strong support of the municipality of Rosedale, having Neepawa as his centre. W. T. G. Weiner has been appointed to the district surrounding Morris. H. F. Danielson, himself an Icelander, is to work in the North country where the farming community is largely composed of foreigners, with Arborg as centre. It is believed that H. F. Danielson is especially well qualified for this district and no doubt his work will be very helpful. N. S. Smith will look after the territory surrounding Killarney, and the appointment of the fifth representative, with centre at Virden, will be made very shortly.

A RED CROSS APPEAL TO FARMERS

Our country, with its Allies, is waging a great war for justice, for the protection of small nations in the enjoyment of their rights, for continued and growing freedom, and for the maintenance of its pledged word of honor. Much destruction and desolation are being caused. Lives are being lost by the thousand. Canada's first contingent is now in the thick of it. Some will fall sick; many may be wounded; some will pay the last full measure of devotion to their country and its cause.

The Red Cross Society exists to succor the sick and wounded in war. It needs more money to provide more beds at hospitals in Great Britain and France; it needs more money to pay more Red Cross Nurses; it needs more money, and more things made by women, to supply to Clearing Hospitals, Base Hospitals, and Recovering Hospitals.

I appeal to farmers to send me sums from $1 to $50, during the first week in May. Every $50 provides one additional hospital bed with the giver's name over it. By sending me about $10 000, you would serve your country well, bring credit to yourselves, and make all of us very proud of you. For the sake of the wounded boys, make the gift substantial. It will be an investment towards the recovery of some Canadian soldier who stood in our stead that our cause might be upheld.

Faithfully your friend,
JAS. W. ROBERTSON,
Chairman,
Red Cross Society at Ottawa.

Dr. James W. Robertson, who makes the above appeal, is well known to farmers thruout Canada. He began his official public service at the Ontario Agriculture College nearly thirty years ago. Twenty-five years ago he went to Ottawa as Dairy Commissioner for the Dominion and since then has been Commissioner of Agriculture, Chairman of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education and a member of the Commission of Conservation.

The Guide will be glad to receive contributions to the Red Cross Fund from its readers. Checks and money orders should be made payable to the Grain Growers' Guide and the amounts received will be acknowledged in The Guide and forwarded to Dr. Robertson from time to time.

FARM HELP

There is a number of single men experienced in farm work, also a few married couples with experience on farms—some of the latter without children, others with a child or two—calling at the Dominion Immigration offices in Winnipeg every day anxious to go to work on the land, either farms or market gardens. The majority have had experience at similar work in their home land, and some of them have had experience in Canada since coming here. This is a splendid opportunity for farmers to secure help for the season. By communicating with J. Bruce Walker, Commissioner of Immigration, stating what help is required, same will be supplied with as little delay as possible.

OAK BLUFF SHORTHORNS SOLD

One of the largest livestock deals which has taken place in Western Canada was made last week, when J. A. Watt, Elora, Ont., the well known Shorthorn breeder, purchased from H. L. Emmert the entire breeding and show herd of Oak Bluff Shorthorns. It is expected that they will be shipped East in the course of the next few weeks.

ARBOR DAY

Monday, May 3, has been chosen as Arbor Day in Manitoba and a proclamation has been issued by the Lieutenant-Governor declaring the day a public holiday and requesting the inhabitants of the province to set that day apart for the planting of trees. Municipal, religious and school corporations are urged to assist in carrying out the objects for which the holiday is declared.

BRITISH COLUMBIA APPOINTMENT

H. O. English, B.A., B.S.A., one of this year's graduates of the Manitoba Agricultural College, has accepted a position as instructor in soils and crops under the Department of Agriculture of British Columbia.

Mother's Hens

Continued from Page 27

about half-full of water I had stood just outside the back door."

"Didn't enter your head to throw it away, I suppose?" laughed Margaret.

"Nope," replied her visitor, "not until I was fishing out the last one; I tried first aid, too, put it in the oven to dry it out and I think it would have revived only I forgot about it and shut the door."

"Poor little thing," murmured Margaret sympathetically.

"I think it was poor little me," said her visitor ruefully. "I was going to have two of them for Thanksgiving, two for Christmas and the other one for my birthday. But hurry up, or I shall have to be going."

"Now, the next thing I want to tell you is about storing your surplus eggs for winter use. You will be getting any amount of them, and the price will be dropping right along. They are only a nuisance to your storekeeper, who has to forward them to a big town where there is a cold storage plant, so I simply put them down in lime water and sell them in December, when the storekeeper is only too glad to get eggs of any sort or kind. You will need two good sized barrels, into one of them put from five to ten pounds of good hard, chunky bits of lime, and immediately pour over it several gallons of very hot water. Cover it with a cloth and leave it an hour or two, looking at it occasionally to see if it has absorbed all the water. If it has, add more. After several hours add more water until the barrel is half or three parts full. Stir well with a stick. The next morning fill the other barrel about half full of the clear lime water from the first barrel, and gently drop your eggs in every day as they are laid. Be very sure not to put in a single one you are not absolutely sure of, because if you do it will deteriorate and spoil the others. So will a cracked one, but if they are as near perfection as it is possible to get an egg when they go into the lime water, they will come out in splendid condition. I have helped my father to put thousands away like this long before the days of cold storage were dreamed of. Well, keep on putting your eggs in, always seeing there is about two inches of water on top of them, adding more and more lime water as needed. A little of the sediment won't matter a bit, and, when it is nearly all used up, you can use the sediment to limewash your coops and perches."

Mrs. Creighton glanced at the clock. "Well, I guess Jim'll have to get his own supper tonight, all right," she remarked complacently. "I don't mean to get out of this chair until you've finished that letter, and there's another page or two yet."

EVER SEE ANY BALD WOMEN?

The other afternoon a loafer on the street, whose wife was probably at home getting out a neighbor's washing to make money to buy the children shoes, asked me if I ever saw a bald-headed woman.

I replied that I never had.

I also informed this fellow that I had never seen a woman cruising around town with a cigar in her mouth, running into every saloon she saw. Neither did I ever see a woman stand in the street all day telling people how Europe should conduct her war. I never saw a woman go fishing with a bottle in her pocket, sit on the bank all day and go home drunk at night. Nor have I ever seen a woman yank off her coat and say she could lick any man in town. God bless 'em, the women are not built that way.—San Francisco Star.

The London "Daily Mail's" Petrograd correspondent asserts that the Russians have taken 260,000 prisoners in the Carpathian front since the advance began on January 21. Another correspondent says that for some time past the Russians have taken prisoners in the Carpathians at the rate of an army corps every fortnight.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

ESTABLISHED IN 1836
Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840

PAID-UP CAPITAL, $4,866,666.66 **RESERVE FUND, $3,017,333.33**

Seventy-Ninth Annual Report and Balance Sheet

Report of the Directors of The Bank of British North America, Presented to the Proprietors at Their Seventy-Ninth Yearly General Meeting, on Tuesday, March 2nd, 1915.

The Court of Directors submit the accompanying Balance Sheet to 30th November last.

It will be seen that the profits for the Year, including $108,437.55 brought forward from 29th November, 1913, amount to $645,014.27 of which $194,666.66 was appropriated to a dividend paid last October, leaving a balance of $450,347.61 out of which the Directors propose to declare a Dividend of 40s. per Share, payable, less Income Tax, on 3rd April next, leaving a balance of $167,081.69 to be carried forward.

The above Dividend will make a distribution of 8 per cent. for the Year.

The Dividend Warrants will be remitted to the Proprietors on the 1st April next.

During the Year that closed 30th November last, Branches were opened at Bromhead, Sask. and Prince George, B.C., a Branch was closed at Paynton, Sask., and a Sub-Branch at Upper Lonsdale Avenue, North Vancouver, B.C.

The following appropriations from the Profit and Loss Account have been made for the benefit of the Staff, viz. :—

To the Officers'	Widows and Orphans Fund	$ 7,862.77
" "	Pension Fund	52,509.83
" "	Life Insurance Fund	2,920.00

These amounts are for the whole year and include those already set forth in the Statement to 30th May, 1914.

Donations amounting to $24,333.33 have been made to the Canadian Patriotic Fund and the Canadian Red Cross Society.

London, 18th February, 1915.

General Statement of Liabilities and Assets as on 30th November, 1914

LIABILITIES

Capital—20,000 Shares of £50 each fully paid		$4,866,666.66
Reserve Fund		3,017,333.33
Dividends Declared and Unpaid		4,931.85
Profit and Loss Account—		
Balance brought forward from 29th November, 1913	$303,104.21	
Dividend paid April, 1914	194,666.66	
	$108,437.55	
Net Profit for the year ending this date after deducting all current charges and providing for bad and doubtful debts	536,576.72	
	$645,014.27	
Dividend paid October, 1914	194,666.66	
	$450,347.61	
Deduct:		
Transferred to Bank Premises Account	$ 973.33	
Transferred to Officers' Widows and Orphans Fund	7,862.77	
Transferred to Officers' Life Insurance Fund	2,920.00	
Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund	52,509.83	
Canadian Patriotic Fund and Canadian Red Cross Society	24,333.33	
	88,599.26	
Balance available for April Dividend		361,748.35
Notes of the Bank in Circulation		4,427,423.53
Deposits Not Bearing Interest		16,967,688.36
Deposits Bearing Interest, including Interest accrued to date		25,307,667.43
Balances due to other Banks in Canada		173,903.68
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries		314,776.56
Bills Payable		2,124,504.54
Acceptances under Letters of Credit		1,669,290.10
Liabilities and Accounts not included in the foregoing		1,369,058.91
Liability on Endorsements	$614,663.23	
Liability under Guarantee in respect of the Sovereign Bank of Canada	300,000.00	
		$60,604,993.30

ASSETS

Current Coin and Bullion	$3,083,877.86	
Dominion Notes	7,538,168.87	
		$10,622,046.73
Notes on other Banks		377,653.59
Cheques on other Banks		1,733,655.87
Balances due by other Banks in Canada		8,154.83
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada		2,941,835.78
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities not exceeding Market Value		2,992.79
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian (including Exchequer Bonds £310,300, @ Cost, and amount paid o/a Allotment, £100,000 War Loan)		1,593,131.13
Railway and other Bonds		98,615.15
Call and Short Loans in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks		1,828,649.73
Call and Short Loans elsewhere than in Canada		2,819,999.95
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less Rebate of Interest)		26,179,121.01
Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less Rebate of Interest)		6,057,821.94
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contra		1,669,290.10
Real Estate other than Bank Premises		11,993.70
Overdue Debts (estimated Loss provided for)		210,588.31
Bank Premises at not more than Cost, Less Amounts Written off		2,184,139.72
Deposit with the Canadian Minister of Finance for the purposes of the Circulation Fund—		
Dominion of Canada 3¼ per cent. Bonds, £250,000 @ 98	1,192,533.33	
Cash	232,248.08	
		$ 1,424,581.41
Deposit in Central Gold Reserves		500,000.00
Other Assets and Accounts not included in the foregoing		340,721.56
Stock Exchange Securities have been valued at or under the prices of 27th July, 1914.		
		$60,604,993.30

H. B. MACKENZIE, General Manager.

E. A. HOARE, J. H. BRODIE, Directors.

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Books in London, and the Certified Returns from the Branches, and we report to the Shareholders that we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required, and that in our opinion the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank. As required by Section 56, Clause 19, of the Bank Act of Canada, we visited the Chief office (Montreal) of the Bank and checked the cash and verified the securities and found that they agreed with the entries in the books of the Bank with regard thereto. We further report that, in our opinion, the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books and returns.

N. E. WATERHOUSE, FRANK S. PRICE, Auditors
Members of the firm of Price, Waterhouse & Co., Chartered Accountants

London, 18th February, 1915.

All Orders for Lumber

Should be mailed to the

Farmers Co-operative Lumber Company

Vancouver, B.C.

Why ?—

WE GUARANTEE YOU SATISFACTION

PERMIT

Inspection before payment of one dollar

WE CONSERVE YOUR INTERESTS

Like others you want our **HIGH GRADE LOW PRICED LUMBER** so you may be able to realize the same saving on your car as the Neasden School.

Neasden, Sask.,
February 19th, 1915

Farmers' Co-operative Lumber Co.,
Vancouver, B.C.

Dear Sirs:—
Carload of lumber for above school received O.K. Would say that lumber is first class and we are pleased with it, having saved about

$250.00

on the one transaction.
Several who saw us unloading say this was the **FINEST CAR OF LUMBER THEY HAD EVER SEEN.**

Yours truly,
(Signed) George Urwin,
Sec.-Treas.

Our prices delivered on a 40c. rate of freight for

Douglas Fir Lumber

2x4 up to 16 ft. No. 1 Fir Dim.	$18.50
2x6 up to 16 ft. No. 1 Fir Dim.	18.50
2x8 up to 16 ft. No. 1 Fir Dim.	18.50
1x6 No. 1 Fir Shiplap	17.50
8 in. and 10 in	18.50
1x6 No. 1 Clr. Fir Drop Sdg.	24.00
1x4 No. 1 E. G. Flg.	33.00

Other material correspondingly low prices.

SEND LIST of material required. Don't delay if you want delivery made after seeding.

Farmers Co-operative Lumber Company

VANCOUVER - B.C.

TWINE Satisfaction

Write for Circular giving some of the opinions expressed by those who used G.G.G. Blue Bell Twine last season

What 1914 users said

"Blue Bell Twine was equal, if not superior, to the best we have had in former years. It gave general satisfaction and we saved about 1½ cents per lb., or $360.00 on the car. I hope you will stay with Blue Bell if you can make satisfactory arrangements."

"As to our opinion of Blue Bell Twine, it was first class; not a single complaint. It was the best we ever used, and we are in the ring for another car next year."

What 1914 users said

"I have asked farmers in this district about Blue Bell Twine purchased from you, and at our last Grain Growers' meeting a motion was passed that the twine was satisfactory and no complaint was made about it. We will want another car next year."

"Regarding Blue Bell Twine, there is nothing better. It has remarkably strong fibre. It gave general satisfaction, and to meet competition other twines were reduced considerably in price."

You'll wear this Smile Yourself next Harvest if you use G.G.G. BLUE BELL BINDER TWINE

Book Your Order Immediately, before our supply is exhausted. Twine prices are advancing. If our prices are not satisfactory your order may be cancelled.

We can also Supply **PLYMOUTH TWINE** in a large number of districts.

FARM MACHINERY ENGINES VEHICLES

The Grain Growers' Grain Co., Ltd.

Branches at REGINA, SASK CALGARY, ALTA FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

Winnipeg - Manitoba

Agency at NEW WESTMINSTER British Columbia

FENCING LUMBER BUILDERS' SUPPLIES